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MLADENOV-WOLDE TALKS END, SIGN COOPERATION PLANS

AU061357 Sofia BTA in English 1249 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 6 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov and Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Mr. Goshu Wolde discussed current international situation issues.

Ethiopia's foreign minister paid special attention to the situation in the African continent. He stressed that the majority of the African countries consider the socialist countries as their natural allies. Ethiopia's relations with the socialist countries continue to develop on a sound basis, said Mr. Goshu Wolde.

He stressed that the Ethiopian Government makes efforts for renewing of the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation with the neighbouring countries and in the region as a whole. Great role in this efforts plays the activity of Ethiopia in the Organization of African Unity which contributes considerably to peace and security on the continent. Ethiopia's policy is directed namely at these aims and against apartheid said Mr Goshu Wolde. Ethiopia stands for adherence to the corresponding resolution of the U.N. and for providing independence to Namibia. Ethiopia supports SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Ethiopia's Foreign Minister pointed out that his government stands for removal of nuclear weapons and foreign bases from the continent. It cooperates with all progressive countries from Asia and Latin America, with the movement of the non-aligned countries, for blocking the encroachments of imperialism. Mr. Goshu Wolde expressed hope that the top-level meeting in Harare will contribute to the cause of peace, detente, disarmament and security.

Dwelling on the situation in South Africa Mr. Goshu Wolde condemned the policy of the regime in Pretoria patronized by certain imperialist countries. Bulgaria's Foreign Minister gave high assessment to the policy of peace and security led by Ethiopia's government.

Mr. Petur Mladenov spoke about the coordination policy of the socialist community countries and about their numerous peace initiatives. He stressed the significance of the latest Soviet peace proposal set forth by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok.

Bulgaria's Foreign Minister emphasised the resolution of the socialist countries to cover their part of the road toward securing peace in the world.

In connection with the possible Soviet-American top level meeting he express the opinion of the countries from the socialist community that such a summit, as well as others succeeding it, would be useful if they provide solutions to concrete questions.

After the completion of the talks Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Wolde signed a plan for cultural and scientific exchange and cooperation for the 1986-1988 period.

ZHIVKOV MEETS GREEK COMMUNIST LEADER FLORAKIS

AU071705 Sofia BTA in English 1610 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 9 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, had a meeting with Mr. Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov familiarized the guest with the activities of the Bulgarian Communists and working people in connection with the carrying out of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP.

Mr. Kharilaos Florakis gave high assessment to the constructive foreign policy of Bulgaria. He spoke about the activities of the Communist Party of Greece, about the struggle of the Greek people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides surveyed current issues of the international situation and of the international communist and workers movement. Concern was expressed over the exacerbation of the situation in the world resulting from the U.S. military course, over the continuing arms race due to imperialism.

The two leaders fully supported the vigorous foreign political activity of the Soviet Union seeking to implement the all-embracing system of international security, suggested by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, as well as the socialist countries' peace initiatives for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and for an improvement of the international climate. They emphasised that the relaxation of tensions in the Aegean, a just settlement of the Cyprus question and of the Middle East conflict, as well as the turning of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation would contribute substantially to the cause of detente and peace.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Kharilaos Florakis stressed that now more than ever before the international communist and workers movement should consolidate its unity, that all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces should energize their actions in the struggle for the maintenance of world peace.

The two party leaders pointed out that the upgrade development of close and mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece is in the interests of both peoples and is important for turning the Balkans into a region of good-neighbourliness, friendship and cooperation, into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, and for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and worldwide.

During the meeting, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of the traditional relations of mutual trust and solidarity, Mr. Zhivkov and Mr. Florakis reaffirmed the desire for a further promotion of fraternal ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Greece on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

GREEK MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FERRYBOAT LINE

AU312016 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 30 Jul 86 p 7

[Interview given by Yeroyios Papadhimitriou, minister of communications of Greece, to Khristo Zhelayazkov, foreign economic commentator of the Sofia press news agency -- date and place not given]

[Text] As was already announced, Mr. Yeoryios Papadhimitrious, minister of communications of Greece, recently paid an official visit to his Bulgarian colleague, Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport. "I think, that we have every reason to be gratified at this meeting," Vasil Tsanov, Bulgarian minister of transport, declared following the end of the talks. "We made a new step forward in further expanding and intensifying our cooperation, after having analyzed numerous new questions." The future "Volos-Latakia" ferryboat was one of the main subjects on the agenda. On 12 December 1985 the ministers of transport of Bulgaria, Greece, and Syria reached an agreement and signed a protocol on the establishment of a ferryboat link between the ports of Volos (Greece) and Latakia (Syria). This will lead to the implementation of an extensive project which must establish a combined "land-sea-land" link for railroad transports between the two ancient continents of Europe and Asia.

The Greek port of Volos is situated on the Aegean sea, about 200 kilometers south of Saloniki, while the Syrian port Latakia is situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The ferryboats cruising between these two ports will implement a shorter and, at the same time, cheaper means of transport in comparison with the traditional transport on land. Latakia opens routes not only to Syria, but also to Lebanon, Jordon, Iraq, and Iran.

I had the opportunity to interview Minister Yeoryios Papadhimitriou on this new subject:

[Zhelayzkov] How did you think of the idea to build a ferryboat?

[Papadhimitriou] The initiative of building a ferryboat from Volos to Latakia belongs both to Greece and Bulgaria, as well as to Syria. At the first meeting in Athens I had with my colleagues, the ministers of Bulgaria and Syria, we adopted the decision that a group of technologists should study the question and submit a report within 6 months.

[Zhelyazkov] Can you describe the first conclusions drawn from the study?

[Papadhimitriou] On the Greek and Bulgarian sides there has been progress in this respect. There is a certain delay on the part of Syria, which is explained by the fact that its border with Iran is closed due to the war between Iraq and Iran.

[Zhelyazkov] How do you evaluate the project?

[Papadhimitriou] On our part, and, I dare say, also on the part of the Bulgarians, great importance is attributed to the project of the future ferryboat. It is likely to give new impetus to railroad transport. We are working on a long-term basis and we would like to believe that the "Volos-Latakia" ferryboat will be the door which will soon open for the transport of goods from Europe to the Middle East and vice-versa.

[Zhelyazkov] According to all probabilities, the three countries which adopted the initiative will have a monopoly on the ferryboat.

[Papadhimitriou] We do not restrict the use of the ferryboat, and the advantage of it, only to Greece, Bulgaria, and Syria. In the protocol which we signed in Athens there is a clause, according to which other countries are free to join us, as long as they accept the conditions of the protocol.

TALKS WITH NIGERIANS HELD ON EXPANDED COOPERATION

AU071811 Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 7 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Nigeria are both willing to strengthen and expand their economic and techno-scientific ties. There are numerous opportunities to activate them. These are the principal conclusions that can be drawn from the intersession meeting held here today between the co-chairmen of the Bulgarian, Nigerian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, and Dr Kalu Idika Kalu, minister of national planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, have considered the development of business relations between the two countries. After 1972 Nigeria has emerged as Bulgaria's major trading partner among the sub-Saharan African states. Bulgarian engineering companies have helped in the realization of a number of vital economic projects in that country. Bulgarian specialist have built hotels, sports complexes, roads and have supplied various settlements with electricity. Since the beginning of this year, Bulgarians are engaged in the construction of the infrastructure of some zones in the new federal capital of Abuja and in other cities.

The meeting agenda included a survey of the activity of the joint Bulgarian-Nigerian companies in fishery, design and construction, electrification, etc. The possibilities were discussed for the promotion of trade and techno-scientific cooperation in the form of training Nigerian youths in Bulgarian educational establishments and of sending Bulgarian specialists to help develop the Nigerian economy.

MLADENOV, GANEV MEET WITH YAR DELEGATION

AU032025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] From 31 July to 2 August a delegation of the Yemen Aram Republic led by Ahmad Muhammad al-Iriyani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, visited Bulgaria. Deputy Minister Iriyani was received by Petru Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. The Yemeni guests met Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, and Nikola Kalchev, deputy minister of trade.

Consultations took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Yemeni delegation was led by Ahman Muhammad al-Iriyani, and the Bulgarian by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. A review of bilateral relations was made and mutual willingness was expressed to develop them further in the traditional spirit of friendship and understanding. A detailed exchange of opinions on a broad range of topical international issues took place, including the situaion in the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, and the situation in the Balkans. Aspects of international security and disarmament, as well as other issues of mutual interest, were discussed. With satisfaction, the delegation noted similarity and coincidence of positions on many international and regional issues. The visit took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere.

STANISHEV RECEIVES BRAZILIAN CP OFFICIAL

AU032025 Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA) -- Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Amaro do Nascimento, member of the Secretariat of the Brazilian Communist Party (P.C.B.), who is visiting this country.

They briefed each other on the top priorities facing the two fraternal parties at this stage, as well as on certain topical questions of the communists and workers movement and on international issues.

Mr Amaro do Nascimento dwelt in detail on the Brazilian communists' struggle for the deepening of the democratization process in their country after President Sarney's civilian government came to power and the Brazilian Communist Party was legalized.

The reciprocal desire was expressed for the further promotion and strengthening of interparty ties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the benefit of the two friendly peoples, for the cause of peace and socialism.

SUCCESS AGAINST DRUG SMUGGLING REPORTED

AU041026 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Khaskovo, 1 August, RABOTNICHESKO DELO Report - The customs workers of Svilengrad won first place in socialist emulation among the customs-houses of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1985. They did not have an easy job.

In only one year they checked 804,779 motor vehicles and 3,350,807 passengers. The customs authorities of Svilengrad turned into barrier against the smuggling of narcotics to the "black markets" in the West, by seizing 8,218 kg heroin and 8,959 kg hashish.

The fact that during the past year the customs authorities in Svilengrad checked loads totalling 9,555,077 tons, tesitifies to the amount of work invested in guarding the country's "trade border."

MORE STEPS AGAINST ALCOHOL ABUSE URGED

AU011123 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpts] The pressing consistency of the requirements to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is due to the great harm which this negative social phenomenon inflicts on the individual, the family, the state, and society.

In the fight against this vice so far, manifest successes have been achieved, due to the efforts and increased concern of the state organs and social organizations, the teetotalism movement, and the entire socialist public. However, the results far from correspond to the possibilities for limiting this phenomenon. Alcohol use and abuse is still a cause for alarm. Considerable numbers of crimes continue to be committed under the influence of alcohol -- murders, robberies, cases of bodily harm, hooliganism, rape, and larceny. About 30 percent of all crimes committed in the country are associated with the use of alcohol. [passage omitted on harmful socioeconomic consequences of alcohol abuse]

No longer should leniency be shown toward those abusers of alcohol and systematic violators of public order and domestic peace, with whom public organizations, comradely courts, the voluntary workers detachments, the militia, and the prosecutor's offices have had to deal on many occasions. Everyone must be strictly and uncompromisingly answerable to the law, according to his actions.

The party requires the law enforcement and control organs to eliminate the serious shortcomings in their campaigning work against drunkenness; determindely cut short violations of the trading regulations for alcoholic beverages; assist the labor collectives, families and citizens, and the public in reeducating abusers of alcohol; and ensure the strict and undeviating application, in pratice, of the antialcohol legislation. Every failure to intervene upon receiving calls or complaints or personally observing incidents in public places is a breach of official duty, for which one must accept responsibility. [passage omitted on need for concrete measures to intensify the campaign]

Measures should be taken to create within every labor collective an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkenness and breaches of labor discipline; to ban the consumption of alcoholic drinks in enterprises, institutions, and organizations; and to prevent the squandering of state and social funds on organizing festivities and banquets where alcoholic drinks are consumed. Measures must also be adopted to ensure the universal observance of the prohibitions on the sale of alcoholic drinks, improve the quality of propaganda against alcohol, and to educate people in a spirit of sobriety.

The law enforcement organs, jointly with the state, Fatherland Front, Komsomol, trade-union, and other social organizations are called upon to firmly implement preventative measures against drunkenness and to eliminate the causes and conditions which give rise to it. The organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs could make a new contribution in ensuring more active cooperation with the volunteer workers detachments, the comradely courts, the preventative councils at places of work, the people's councils, and Fatherland Front committees. This would lead to a better level of organization of the preventative work in every microrayon.

It is expedient to introduce, by normative action, administrative punishments -- warnings, fines, administrative arrest (detention for up to 15 days in the militia stations) -- for drinking alcoholic drinks in streets, parks, and gardens, at the entrances to apartment blocks, in shops, children's playgrounds, stadiums, public transport, and other public places. [passage omitted]

The task of waging a determined campaign for sobriety also demands that we cut away the socieconomic roots at the basis of the consumption of alcoholic drinks. This is not a question of halting the production of alcohol (this would be illusory), but of drastically limiting its supply in the domestic market. This, however, requires that changes be made in the structure of agricultural production and the production of the food and tobacco industry with a view of increasing the production and sale of dessert grapes, fruit juices, and other soft drinks.

LEADERS LOCAL APPEARANCES 20 JULY - 2 AUGUST

AU022045 [Editiorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 20 July through 2 August reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses]

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate mameber of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended a festive meeting in Veliko Turnovo at which Petur Panayotov, a noted teacher, received the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his 80th birthday. (1900 GMT 21 July) Stoyanov also attended the passing out of high school graduates from the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy Militia High School in Panagyurishte. (1500 GMT 30 July)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in joint meeting of a plenum of the okrug BCP organization in Blagoevgrad and the presidium of the Agricultural Academy to discuss the okrug's agricultural development. (1730 GMT 23 July)

HUSAK MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR 7 AUG

LD071748 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, president of the Republic received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin in Lany today. In an extensive and cordial comradely conversation they discussed current tasks of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and the further development of mutual fraternal relations. The meeting evidenced a full agreement of views on all questions discussed.

HAVLIN MEETS WITH CPSU'S ACADEMICIAN YANOVSKIY

LD072124 Prague Domestic Serive in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin met [place not specified] Rudolf Yanovskiy, CPSU Central Audit Commission member [position as heard] and rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences today.

Josef Havlin informed him about the most important tasks of social science following the 17th CPCZ Congress and the immediate tasks of our social science establishments stemming from their responsibility for the training of cadres capable of making an effective contribution to our society's further development.

In their talk, they assessed cooperation to date between the [CPSU] Academy of Social Sciences and the CPCZ Central Committee's Political High School; they discussed opportunities for stepping up this cooperation; and they stressed the importance of these establishments in the development of society's ideological, political, scientific, and cultural life.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

AU071306 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 6 Aug 86 p 2

[Ida Bibelova article in the "Under the Magnifying Glass" column: "In the Role of a Tutor"]

[Text] The Austrians have received advice from across the ocean. The latest issue of the Austrian weekly PROFIL writes about it in an interview with Ronald Lauder, U.S. ambassador to Austria. In the interview, the ambassador only repeats what he had already stated several times at home in the United States before taking up his post. According to him, it is inevitable for Austria to acquire missiles [rakety] for its defense, and he also does not disguise that the best thing for the Austrians would be to purchase the "missiles for defense" directly in the United States.

Ronald Lauder is not the first one to dispense to neutral Austria recommendations that are at variance with the stipulations of Austria's State Treaty. The American notion about neutral states in Europe was defined by Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, the head of Reagan's "star wars" project, in an interview 2 years ago with the Austrian daily DIE PRESSE: The most important aspect of this concept is that what is involved are not limited effective systems. [paragraph continues]

We are speaking about great spaces which will be protected by these spaces [sentence as published]. And the most important thing for countries like Switzerland or Austria is that this automatically ensures their defense also." U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger more than once magnanimously ensured the Austrians, the last time in PROFIL, that "Austria won't have to defend its neutrality at all." American politicians have assumed the role of self-appointed protectors of Austria without at all taking into consideration the opinion of the Austrians themselves. The Austrians do not identify themselves with the advice from across the ocean. The essence of the American concern, namely, only too obviously sticks out of their offers. With regard to U.S. policy, the daily of Austrian communists, VOLKSTIMME, wrote with derision some time ago: "So this is how good these Americans are to us. They will immediately defend us too, when their 'territory' in Europe is attacked."

COLOTKA MEETS WITH EAST SLOVAK FARMERS

LD071523 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, today visited the East Slovak Region. At the Spissky Stiavnik united farming cooperative, he asked about the grain harvest in the High Tatra area. In a discussion on the harvest with combine operators, Colotka took an interest in the preliminary yield per hectare and the social conditions of the workers who came from cooperation enterprises to help with the harvest.

During a visit to the Bransko united farming cooperatives in Siroke, Comrade Colotka praised the favorable results of the cooperative farmers, who have already harvested four-fifths of the planned area and who expect to overfulfill the plan of harvest by over 10 percent.

COLOTKA LEADS DELEGATION TO YOUTH CAMP

LD072029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The 30th anniversary ascent of the Rysy Mountains began today with a festive rally at the sports camp by Tatranska Lomnica.

Present at today's opening of the ascent was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and Central Committee of the National Front, headed by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and premier of the Slovak Government, and other guests.

Comrade Peter Colotka in his speech pointed out the tradition of the international youth ascent of the Rysy by which the boys and girls express the attitude of our people to the personality of the genius thinker, revolutionary and statesman, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Speaking about the present tasks of the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia, he exphasized the vital need for effort in the speeding up of development of science and technology which gives young people in particular a great chance. In particular he welcomed the Youth Union's initiative Meta-90 which encourages young people to do creative work. In the part of the speech concerning the international situation he described peace and the removal of the threat of a thermonuclear castastrophe as a decisive condition for the fulfillment of our plans and intentions. Finally he expressed the conviction that the consistent implementation of the program of the 17th Party Congress will continue to be of benefit to our socialist homeland.

'UNHEALTHY' GYPSY BIRTH RATE TO BE 'REGULATED'

AU070830 BRATISLAVA SMENA in Slovak 6 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Jozef Prokop, member of the secretariat of the Slovak Government Commission for Problems of the Gypsy Populace: "Responsible for Their Future"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The achievement of full Integration of the gypsy population is a task of several generations. That is why great attention is being devoted primarily to raising the effectiveness of the education and upbringing of gypsy children and gypsy youth. The number of gypsy inhabitants on the territory of the Slovak Socialist Republic increased from 151,900 in 1964 to 229,792 in 1985. The highest increase has been recorded in the East Slovak region, where the growth rate of the Gypsy population is 2.5 to 3 times higher than in the other regions.

One of the greatest current problems is that of limiting unhealthy gypsy population growth. It concerns particularly births by young gypsy women, who are actually only girls. On top of that, about 7,000 gypsy children are born in Slovakia every year, of which up to 20 percent are mentally retarded. Conditions are currently being established to regulate and influence to a higher degree unhealthy gypsy population growth. [passage omitted]

The efforts exerted by our society thus far to raise the cultural standards of the Gypsy population have yielded a number of positive results. Most gypsies with the necessary genetic and is prerequisites have already become integrated in society, have accepted society's helping hand and have adjusted to the contemporary way of life.

Yet it is still necessary to steer, bring up, and re-educate many Gypsy citizens. Because we do not even assume that all gypsy citizens will raise their children so as to make them a contribution to society, we will also in the future pursue regulation of the birth rate of the unhealthy population. If parents will not take care of the education of their children or we fail to steer them by suitable methods, we will have to seek alternative methods of their upbringing, for example in foster homes, special boarding schools, and the like. [passage omitted]

CORRECTION TO PAPER CAUTIONS SPORTS DEFECTORS

The following correction to the item headlined "Paper Cautions Sports Defectors," published in the 6 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page D 2 is supplied from Bratislava SMENA of 4 August: penultimate paragraph, lines twenty and twenty-one read ...while ignoring the more distant future (substituting "future" for "past")

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND -- Prague Aug 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has appointed Jan Straka Czechoslovak ambassador to the Swiss Confederation. At the same time he recalled Lumir Hanak from this post. [Text] [Prague CTK in ENglish 1419 GMT 8 Aug 86 LD]

N. YEMEN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER -- Ahmad Muhammad Iryani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, has arrived in the CSSR. He was welcomed at he airport by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Excerpt] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jul 86 p 2 AU] Ahmed Muhammad Iryiani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, has ended his visit and left the CSSR on 31 July. He was seen off at Ruzyne airport by his CSSR counterpart Stanislav Svoboda, and other CSSR and Yemeni officials. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

VISITING SRV GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL -- Miroslav Toman, CSSR deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food, received Vu Dinh Lieu, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, in Prague on 29 July. They discussed the results to date of the CSSR-SRV working group for agriculture and food industry in areas such as construction of irrigation facilities, in semifinished products from tropical fruit, and the production of rubber, jute, coffee, oil-yielding crops, and aromatic substances. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

HERMAN VISITS BORDER GUARDS -- Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Commitete, on 23 July paid a visit to the Znojmo detachment of the Border Guards. Herman took a keen interest in matters pertaining to the "protection of the state border, the communist upbringing of young border guards, and other tasks arising for demanding services from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress." [Summary] [Preague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

CPSL MEMBERSHIP -- The CPSL has 436,000 members and candidate members at present, of which 16 percent have university-level education and more than 80 percent an education better than the basic one. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

POPULATION DEVELOPOMENT -- In the CSSR there are "on the average" 14.7 live births per 1,000 population. One has succeeded in a relatively short time in reducing infant mortality and in "practically eliminating" certain serious health afflictions, such as, for example, polio. However, the high divorce rate --currently there are more than 30 divorces per 100 marriages -- seriously affects the country's birth rate. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

GAS RESERVOIRS -- Prague (CTK) -- In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, gas consumption in the CSSR is to increase more than 45 percent, and to amount to approximately 15.4 billion cubic meters in 1990. The construction of the transit gas system and the increasing deliveries ofd natural gas from the USSR led in 1971 to the construction of the underground reservoir in Hrusky, in addition to the reservoir in Lobodice near Prerov, which was constructed earlier. A further expansion of gas reservoirs in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will reach a capacity of 2.3 billion cubicmeters of gas annually by the year 1990. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 29 Jul 86 p 1 AU]

GALIUM PRODUCED IN SLOVAKIA -- Ziar nad Hronom (bk) -- The Slovak National Uprising enterprise in Ziar nad Hronom, Slovakia, is the only CSSR producer of galium, a precious metal won from scrap metal left in aluminum production according to a method worked out by CSSR engineer Michal Babinsky. Whereas 15 years ago the plant produced 500 kg of galium annually, this year the figure will be 35 metric tons; almost 82 percente of it will be exported to the capitalist states, 17 percent to the socialist states, and the rest will be used for the CSSR's electrotechnical and electronics industries, especially in the TESLA enterprises. The CSSR produces 0.1 percent of aluminum in the world, but 10-12 percent of galium. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ON 6-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU030601 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Jul 86 pp 5, 6

["Communique Issued by the Central Office of Statistics on the Country's Socioeconomic Situation in the First 6 Months of 1986"]

[Text] In the first 6 months of 1986 the rate of production and productivity increases was higher than a year ago. Wages continued to increase too fast in relation to productivity. Except for construction, the implementation of the Central Annual Plan was higher than last year.

Production and productivity in all sectors of socialized industry increased, but production in the sector of the processing industry increased faster than that of extracting industry. The progress in implementing the Central Annual Plan was higher than in the first 6 months of 1985 insofar as the use of working time and the annual targets are concerned.

The farming situation was in general satisfactory in the first 6 months of 1986. The condition of most plants at the end of June was similar to that last year. The preliminary data of the June farming census shows that, compared with June 1985, the number of cows decreased, but the number of young slaughter cattle increased. The number of hogs, especially of piglets and shoats, and of sheep continued to increase. In the first 6 months of 1986 the procurement of slaughter animals was higher, but of milk and eggs lower.

Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the freight carried by socialized transportation increased, but maritime freight and loading operations in ports were on a smaller scale.

Investment outlays in the socialisted economy were higher than in the first 6 months of 1985. Although the Central Annual Plan provided for more rapid increses in the funds with which to buy machines and equipment, the rate of these increases approximated that relating to the funds on construction work. The implementation of investments continued to be delayed. The production of socialized construction enterprises increased negligibly. Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the number of completed apartments was much smaller and the degree to which the Central Annual Plan construction targets were achieved was low.

In the first 6 months of 1986 both exports and imports were higher than in the corresponding period of 1985. Our trade with the socialist countries increased, but our exports to the capitalist countries decreased. Except for our imports from the capitalist countries, the progress in implementing Central Annual Plan tasks was behind the stipulated deadlines and the export to the capitalist countries was also behind seasonal indexes. Progress in exporting electroengineering products and construction service to the capitalist countries was low.

Personal incomes increased in the first 6 months of 1986, but these incomes, which were higher than stipulated by the Central Annual Plan, were not fully balanced by an increased flow of goods to shops. The flow of food to shops was better than a year ago. The good procurement of slaughter animals made it possible to increase the per capita quota of meat in the second quarter of this year. Despite some improvements, there was a shortage of many industrial products, including some light industry products, household equipment, and other durables.

Most families continued to maintain their incomes at last year's level or to increase them.

The basic economic indicators of the first 6 months of 1986 were as follows:

Item	Index for the first months of 1985--100
Sold production in socialized industry (constant prices)	105.4
Sold production per worker in socialized industry (constant prices)	105.2
Basic production of socialized construction plants (constant prices)	100.5
Basic production per worker in socialized construction plants (constant prices)	101
Procurement of farm produce (constant prices)	107.4
Number of cattle	98.8
Number of hogs	107.4
Freight carried by socialized transportation	104.3
Passengers carried by socialized transportation	97.6
Export of goods (constant prices)	102.7
Import of goods (constant prices)	107.6
Employment in the socialized economy, excluding apprentices	100.7
Average monthly wage in the socialized economy	119
Average monthly pensions, excluding private farming	124
Retail price indicator for goods and services when changes in alcohol prices are excluded	118.2
Living costs of socialized economy workers when changes in alcohol prices are excluded	117.3
Personal incomes	116.6
Personal incomes when revalued bonuses are excluded	122.8
Retail sales of goods by socialized units in current prices	122
Retail sales of goods by socialized units in constant prices	about 105
Socialized economy investments (constant prices)	102.4
Apartments completed by the socialized economy	93.8
Apartments completed privately	101.3
Budget expenditures on social and cultural services	128.2

Industry

Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, in the first 6 months of 1986 production sold by socialized industry in constant prices was 5.4 percent higher, whereas the Central Annual Plan's target was 2.8-3.2 percent. The processing industry's production increased 5.8 percent and that of the extracting industry 1.7 percent. The processing industry's share in the overall value of production amounted to 92.8 percent and that of the extracting industry to 7.2 percent.

Production sold by socialized industry in current prices was 22.6 percent higher.

Production sold by small-scale industry in constant prices increased 5.2 percent and amounted to 5.7 percent of the value of production sold by socialized industry.

Progress in implementing the Central Annual Plan with regard to production sold in the first 6 months of 1986 amounted to 50.1 percent and was higher than the utilization of working time, which amounted to 49.4 percent.

Increases in sold production occurred in all branches of industry. Above-average increases in production were achieved by the following industries: paper -- 12.6, precision instruments -- 10.4, electroengineering and electronics -- 9.6, building materials -- 7.8, transportation vehicles -- 7.7, machine building -- 7.6, chemical -- 7.6, timber -- 7., metallurcival -- 6.5, refined ceramics -- 6.3, and textile -- 5.7 percent. Below-average increases in production were achieved by the following industries: clothing -- 4.8, iron -- 4.4, glass -- 4.3, fuels -- 4, leather -- 3.8, food -- 3.7, energy -- 2.8, nonferrous metals -- 0.8, and coal -- 0.7 percent.

The production of brown coal increased considerably, and the production of bituminous coal stayed at the level of the first 6 months of 1985 with the same number of working days.

Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the supply of bituminous coal increased 0.4 percent. This included a 7.5-percent increase in the suppply to meet private and communal needs and a 1-percent decrease in industrial supplies.

Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the supply of liquid fuels was slightly lower. Heating oil supplies decreased over 15 percent and coke supplies for production increased 2.3 percent and for communal and private use decreased 1.9 percent.

The needs in electric energy were fully met, and there were no restrictions on the supply of this energy because of production difficulties in power stations. Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the consumption of electric energy in industry increased 3.4 percent.

The flow of producer raw materials and fabricating materials differed from material to material. For example, the flow of paper, rolled goods, pressed boards, cold rolled metal sheets, cardboard, iron ore, and truck tires was higher than in the first 6 months of 1985. On the other hand, the flow of natural rubber, polystyrene, synthetic rubber, steel piping, and batteries for passenger automobiles was lower.

Production of some major goods by socialized industry in the first 6 months of 1986 were as follows:

Item	Units of measure	Absolute figures	First 6 months of 1985 -- 100
Bituminous coal	millions of metric tons	95.4	100.1
Brown coal	"	32.8	115.4
Coke from bituminous coal	"	8.2	102.2
Natural gas	millions of cubic meters	3,037	94.3
Processed crude oil	millions of metric tons	6.7	97.2
Electric energy	millions of kilowatt-hours	70.2	101.3
Unrefined steel	millions of metric tons	8.7	108.9
Rolled goods	"	6.1	105.4
Electrolytic copper	thousands of metric tons	197	102.1
Aluminum	"	23.6	100.8
Zinc	"	85.6	100
Lead	"	44.1	102.1
Metal-cutting machine tools	"	15.8	92.8
--automated ones	metric tons	828	116

Machines for shaping metals	metric tons	2,699	69
Farm machines and tools	billions of zlotys (1)	34	101.2
Automated control equipment	"	10.6	108.3
Computer systems and electronic equipment	"	17.8	132.8
Passenger automobiles	thousands of units	154	112.9
Trucks and road tractors	"	25	99.2
Farm tractors	"	30.4	102.9
Seagoing vessels from:			
100 dwt upward	thousands of dwt	235	258.9
"	units	19	118.8
Electric centrifugal machines	millions of units	6.5	106
Semiconductor elements	"	156	108.9
-- integrated systems	"	21	118.6
Acid electric batteries	thousands of units	1,658	110.1
Household electric washing machines and spin driers	"	394	110
-- automated ones	"	162	103
Household refrigerators	"	306	104.4
Radio sets and equipment	"	1,415	104.2
Black-and-white television sets	"	246	106.6
Color television sets	"	93.1	107.2
Recorders and dictaphones	"	214	105.2
Sulfur in terms of pure compound	thousands of metric tons	2,362	102.4
Chemical fertilizers, not including lime fertilizers, in terms of pure compound,	"	1,263	119.8
-- nitrogen fertilizers	"	713	131.2
-- phosphorous fertilizers	"	478	107
Synthetic compounds	thousands of metric tons	282	100.6
Synthetic rubber with latex	"	59.4	92.9
Chemical [chemiczne] fibers,	"	119	100.5
including synthetic [syntetyczne] fibers	"	81	102.1
Pharmaceutical articles including herbs	billions of zlotys (1)	40.8	112.2
Detergents and soap	thousands of metric tons	184	126.9
Tires	thousands of units	4,384	98.6
-- tires for tractors	"	475	92.1
Cement	millions of metric tons	7.4	106.9
Walling materials in therms of solid red bricks	millions of units	4,548	105.4

Lumber	thousands of cubic meters	3,174	102.2
Millboards	square km	64.2	116.2
Particle-boards	thousands of cubic meters	577	104.2
Furniture	billions of zlotys (1)	69.7	104.6
Paper	thousands of metric tons	558	107.3
Cardboard	"	113	105.2
Cotton and cotton-like fabrics	thousands of km	417	98.8
Woolen and wool-like fabrics	"	52.1	99.5
Silk and silk-like fabrics	"	66.6	95.8
Knitwear	millions of items	182	95.9
Footwear, not including rubber footwear	millions of pairs	78.5	101.3
Meat and fats, not including household slaughter	thousands of metric tons	1,116	119.1
-- slaughtered poultry	"	105	111
Sea-fish catches	thousands of metric tons	310	84.5
Butter	"	108	90.1
Edible vegetable fats	"	147	102.9
Industrial mixed fodder	"	3,721	103.8
Cigarettes	billions of units	46.8	102.6

(1) denotes constant selling prices in 1984.

As for the electroengineering industry, considerable production results were achieved in the following sectors: ball bearings, metal articles in general use, mining machines and equipment, metallurgical and foundry machines and equipment, machines for processing minerals and producing building materials, construction machines, equipment for trade and other branches of the national economy, computer and office equipment, optical tools, apparatus for electronic measurements, motorcycles, cycles, marine equipment, cables, conduits, and electronic equipment. On the other hand, production decreased in the following sectors: metal construction, energy machines and equipment, chemical machines and apparatus, and light industry equipment and machines.

In chemical industry above-average production increases were achieved by the following sectors: chemical fertilizers, organic products, synthetic compounds, coke, plastic products. Production of chemical raw materials, sulfur, and synthetic fibers decreased.

In the first 6 months the value of the production and services of the economic teams operating in about 1,500 enterprises amounted to about Z30 billion.

The number of goods with quality marks "I" and "Q" stood at 22,300 at the end of last June and increased by 600 or 2.6 percent compared with the end of 1985.

In the first 6 months of 1986 state industry launched 104 production lines, including 41 such lines in the electroengineering industry. Production of about 1,600 new articles was launched and 1,800 new technologies were tested. The value of new products amounted to about Z30 billion. The share of the electroengineering industry in the value of new production lines amounted to 57.7 percent.

Among other things, the following products were turned out to be tried out: a prototype vessel for geophysical research, a number of the S-415 trucks, a number of Bizon-Gigant ZA-83 grain combines, and a number of Neptune color television sets. In addition, production was launched of products, equipment, and spare parts that had to be previously imported for energy, machine building industry, metallurgy, and construction.

About 67,000 inventions devised by workers were registered in state industry. At the same time, some 30,700 inventions, designs, and rationalizing improvements were put into practice in our economy.

Applications were made for the protection of 2,633 inventions and 1,334 practical designs. Compared with the first 6 months of 1985, the number of such inventions increased 8.4 percent and of practical designs increased 17.2 percent.

Average employment in socialized industry amounted to 4,251,900 persons in the first 6 months of 1986 and increased by 8,600 persons or by 0.2 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1985. Employment increased primarily in the following industries: energy, fuels, coal, and nonferrous metals. It decreased in the following industries: glass, metallurgical, building materials, transportation stock, chemical, textile, and timber.

Per head productivity in terms of production sold in constant prices and in terms of 1 working hour increased 5.2 percent in the first 6 months of 1986 compared with the planned annual increase of 2.8-3.2 percent.

In the first 6 months of 1986 the basic [nominalny] working time per industrial worker amounted to 1,043.6 hours, that is, it decreased by 0.8 hours compared with the corresponding period in 1985. The time worked during normal working hours decreased by 1.3 hours, but the time spent on recreation vacations increased by 2.2 hours. The periods of idleness decreased by 1.7 hours, mainly because of decreases in absenteeism through sickness, in maternity leaves, in paid standstills, and in unjustified absenteeism.

Aside from normal working time, every worker worked 76.3 hours, including 32.4 hours on workfree Saturdays. Compared with the corresponding period in 1985, the time spent on actual work increased by 3.6 hours (5 percent) and 2.9 hours (9.8 percent), respectively.)

The normal weekly working time continued at the level of 1985 and amounted to 33.3 hours and with overtime to 36.2 hours, while the basic [nominalny] working time, not including normal vacations, amounted to 37.5 hours.

Agriculture and Forestry

The weather prevailing last winter and early spring did not cause any major losses to plant cultivation. The losses of winter grains amounted to 0.5 percent and of rape and agrimony to 5 percent and were lower than those in 1985 and the average losses in 1981-85 (1 percent for grains and 15 percent for rape and agrimony).

Despite the spring delays by about 2 weeks and the sudden cold spell in the second half of April, the good weather in May helped accelerate vegetation and the abundant rains at the end of May and the beginning of June greatly increased soil humidity.

At the end of June this year the condition of winter and spring grains as well as rape and agrimony was good and approximated the 1985 condition. The condition of potatoes was better than last year, but the condition of sugar beets is worse.

The condition of vegetables is good, but the harvest of fruit will not be too good, except for strawberries, the harvest of which has been estimated at about 250,000 metric tons compared with 212,000 metric tons last year. The condition of grasses is about the same as last year. Because of more favorable conditions, especially during the second half of June, which hay was harvested, the yields of the first-harvest hay were larger and of better quality than last year.

As for the livestock, in the first 6 months of this year the development trend of the hog and sheep breeding continued to be maintained, but the rate of the hog breeding was clearly slower compared with the corresponding period last year. In June of this year the number of hogs stood at 18.9 million, which was 7.6 percent more than in June 1985, and the number of sheep stood at 5 million, which was 3.5 percent more than a year ago. Although the overall number of cattle decreased only to 10.9 million or by 1.2 percent compared with June 1985, clear changes in the structure of the herd continue to take place in that the number of young butchers and breeding cattle is increasing and the number of cows is decreasing. The number of cows continues to decrease and stood at 5.2 million last June, which was 5.8 percent less than in June 1985.

The farm animal population in June was as follows:

Item	Whole of Agriculture	State Economy	Private Economy	Whole of Agric.	State Economy	Private Economy
	in millions			June 1985: 100		
Cattle	10.9	2.1	8.8	98.8	97.1	99.2
Incl. cows	5.2	0.7	4.5	94.2	97	93.8
Pigs	18.9	5.2	13.7	107.6	109.8	106.7
Piglets up to 3 months old	7.2	1.5	5.7	108.3	106.6	108.8
Shoats Aged 3-6 months	5.4	1.6	3.8	109	113.4	107.3
Gilts for breeding	2	0.5	1.5	101.9	105.2	100.9
Gilts in farrow	1.1	0.2	0.9	98.3	104.7	97
Porkers, bacon pigs, and other types	4.3	1.6	2.7	107.3	110.9	105.3
Sheep	5	1.7	3.3	103.5	108.5	101.1

The total value (in fixed prices) of agricultural produce procured in the first half of this year was over 7 percent higher than during the same period last year. Such procurement from the state economy was about 3 percent higher, and from the private economy about 9 percent higher.

The value of agricultural produce (in current prices) procured by the state from the private economy was about Z409 billion, about 21 percent higher than last year.

Procurement of grain for consumption purposes between June 1985 and June 1986 reached about 5.4 million metric tons, 6 percent less than during the previous economic year.

The procurement of basic animal produce during the first half of the year was as follows:

Item	Unit of measure	Absolute figures	First half of 1985: 100
Butcher livestock in terms of warm-slaughter meat & fat including:	thousands of metric tons	1129.8	116.9
Beef	"	312.8	98.7
Pork	"	678.6	132.3
Poultry	"	104.5	112.8
Milk	millions of liters	4916.9	93.1
Eggs	millions	1584.3	97.9

Deliveries of agricultural equipment (manufactured in Poland and imported) reached /Z78 billion, and those of spare parts Z56 billion, in terms of current prices. It is estimated that deliveries of tractors, machines, and equipment in terms of fixed prices were about 2.6 percent higher than last year. However, deliveries of spare parts (excluding components and basic parts for tractors) were about 10 percent lower.

Deliveries of tractors to agriculture totalled 35,000, 4 percent more than last year.

From June 1985 to June 1986, total sales of rich feed totalled 4.9 million metric tons, 2.8 percent less than during the previous economic year. Sales of rich feed during the first half of this year totalled 2.4 million metric tons, 2.3 percent less than during the same period last year.

It is estimated that 3.5 million metric tons of fertilzer (made of pure ingredients) was used up for the 1986 harvests, 6.1 percent more than for the 1985 harvest. This amounts to about 185 kg per hectare of farming land, 10 kg more than in 1985. The planned tasks in this sphere were carried out almost in their entirety.

At the end of June, artificial fertilizer stocks held in warehouses of the "Peasants Self-Help" Cooperative amounted to 425,000 metric tons, which is 24,000 metric tons or 6.1 percent more than last June. This is the result of increased stocks of potash fertilizer.

Sale of lime fertilizer by outlets of the "Peasants Self-Help" Cooperative amounted to 514,000 metric tons, which was 18.2 percent higher than last year. Stocks of lime fertilizers in warehouses belonging to this cooperative in June totalled 125,000 metric tons, 9,000 metric tons of 6.9 percent less than in June 1985.

Supplies of imported and domestic plant protection agents during the first half of this year reached 8,300 metric tons, 10.7 percent more than in 1985.

Credits paid out to the rural population by the Food Economy Bank in the first half of 1986 totalled Z87.2 billion, 33.1 percent more than in 1985. Credits for investments totalled Z33.6 billion, Z15.6 billion or 73.9 percent more than in 1985. Of these credits, those granted for the purpose of construction and modernization amounted to Z9 billion, which is 46.5 percent more than in 1985.

State forestry enterprises produced about 12.5 million cubic meters of timber in the first half of 1986, 6.8 percent more than last year. Of this figure, 9.6 million cubic meters was taken from forests, which is 4.3 percent more than last year. The timber taken from forests this year constituted 77 percent of the total timber produced, whereas last year 79 percent of the timber was taken from the forests.

There continues to be an ecological threat to a considerable part of afforested areas because of the emission of harmful dusts and gases. In state forestry enterprises, about 600,000 hectares of forest are under such a threat, which is almost 9 percent of total afforested area. Following a stop to the spread of the tussock moth, other harmful insects such as gypsy moths and tenthredinids have appeared, necessitating aerial treatment of about 22,000 hectares of forest with chemicals.

In the first half of 1986, 52,000 hectares were renewed and afforested, 5.9 percent more than in 1985.

Transportation and Communications

State transportation enterprises shipped 548.7 million metric tons of goods, 4.3 percent more than in the first half of 1985. An increase in shipments occurred in all types of transportation except maritime transportation and transportation by pipeline. Shipments conducted by all types of construction totalled 169.9 billion kilometer-tons, 3.1 percent more than in 1985. All types of transportation were employed more intensively than last year -- standard gauge railroads and road transportation were employed 3.7 percent more, aircraft 29.5 percent more, pipelines 2.6 percent more, internal waterways 6.3 percent more, seagoing vessels 2.6 percent more.

The Polish State Railways shipped 210.1 million metric tons of goods, 3.7 percent more than last year. Shipments of most commodities increased. The Central Annual Plan tasks were performed to a level of 49.4 percent.

Some 3,900 goods wagons were delivered, including 3,500 four-axle wagons. However, 6,500 wagons were withdrawn, including 5,000 two-axle wagons. The average number of wagons in use per 24-hour period was 1.5 percent less than last year. The average number of unserviceable wagons in any 24-hour period was 37,900, 1.3 percent less than last year. Some 34,000 wagons were repaired, 2.9 percent more than last year. Some 177 passenger cars were delivered and 232 withdrawn.

Some 102 km of track was electrified, including 30 km on the Gromnik-Grybow route, 27 km on the Grybow-Nowy Sacz route, and 22 km on the Wegliniec Luban Slaski route. On 30 June 1986, there were 9,004 km of electrified track, 37 percent of the total length of standard-gauge track.

Goods shipments by public and specialized road transport amounted to 299.4 million metric tons, 5.6 percent more than last year, whereas shipments by public road transport fell by 0.9 percent and those by specialized transport rose by 7.1 percent. Some 46.3 percent of the Central Annual Plan tasks was achieved -- 41.7 percent in the case of public road transport and 47.5 percent in the case of specialized transport.

Public and specialized road transport enterprises and cooperatives operated an average 106,200 trucks and tractors daily, 0.5 percent less than last year. The technical condition and serviceability of vehicles rose. The percentage of vehicles ready for immediate use rose from 73.7 percent in the first half of 1985 to 74.2 percent in the first half of 1986, and the percentage of vehicles in use at any one time rose from 56.9 percent to 57.5 percent.

Some 5.9 million metric tons of goods were shipped by inland waterways, 1.6 percent more than last year. The Central Annual Plan Tasks in this sphere were performed to a level of 36.6 percent.

Some 14.6 million tons of goods were shipped by sea, 6.1 percent less than in 1985. Central Annual Plan tasks here were performed to a level of 41.8 percent. On 30 June, 1986, the total tonnage of the Polish maritime transport fleet amounted to 4,204,100 deadweight tons, 0.8 percent more than at the end of June 1985.

Some 23.2 million metric tons of goods were handled at commercial ports, 2.3 percent less than in 1985. But loads in transit through Poland totalled 3.3 million metric tons, 49.8 percent more. Some 41.9 percent of the Central Annual Plan's port handling tasks was carried out.

Some 1,713,500,000 passengers were carried by state transportation, 2.4 percent less than in the first half of 1985. Reduced passenger loads occurred in all types of transport. The State Railway carried 4 percent fewer passengers and the State Bus Enterprise carried 1.7 percent fewer.

The services of basic communications systems rose by 6.8 percent in terms of fixed prices compared to 1985. The value of postal services rose by 5.1 percent and that of telecommunications services by 7.2 percent.

The number of telephone subscribers on 30 June, 1986 was 2,541,100, which is 2.5 percent higher than at the end of 1985. Some 47.2 percent of the Central Annual Plan Tasks concerning more telephone subscribers was carried out.

Investments and Construction

According to preliminary data, investment outlay in the state economy during the first half of 1986, calculated in terms of current prices, amounted to Z840 billion, of which outlay for construction and refurbishing was Z525 billion and outlay for the purchase of machinery and equipment was Z270 billion. In terms of fixed prices, outlay was 2.4 percent more than last year. Outlay for construction and refurbishing was 2.1 percent more and outlay for machinery and equipment was 2.8 percent more. Over 50 percent of the investment outlay was spent on enterprise development projects.

In the state economy, the performance of 4,283 investment tasks worth a total of Z244.6 billion was started during the first 5 months of this year. Of this total, state enterprises commenced 3,136 tasks worth a total of Z161.9 billion. At the same time last year, 4,132 tasks worth a total of Z176.6 billion had been started, of which state enterprises were responsible for 2,959 tasks worth a total of Z115.3 billion.

During the first 5 months of this year, construction projects worth a total of Z88.2 billion (based on earlier cost estimates) were completed in the state economy. This is 8.2 percent of the total value of projects contained in contracts signed between investors and building firms and scheduled for completion in 1986.

Central investment projects completed during the first half of this year included: At the Belchatow power plant, power block number eight with a strength of 360 MW was completed; a power line between Widelka and Tarnow with a tension of 750 kilovolts and length of 89.5 km was set up; at the Kaweczyn power plant in Warsaw, a WP-120 type boiler with a capacity of 129 gigacalories per hour was installed; at the Bogdanka coal mine, coal extraction potential was raised to 244,000 metric tons per annum; at the Police chemical plant, a sulfuric acid production unit (500,000 metric tons a year) and ammonia production cycle

(400,000 metric tons a year) were made operational, thus completing the construction of nitrogen and phosphorous based fertilizer production facilities at this plant; at the Kwidzyn cellulose and paper plant, production capacity was raised to 66,000 metric tons of writing paper and newsprint a year; and at the Malkina asbestos and cement products plant, a production line was completed which permits the production of 15,000 metric tons of mineral wool products a year, raising this plant's total annual capacity to 60,000 metric tons a year.

Central investment tasks performed by enterprises and completed included the following: boilers at the Torun (120 gigacalorie per hour) and Lublin (120 gigacalories an hour) power plants; ventilation equipment at the "Nowy Wirek" and "Victoria" coal mines; waste processing equipment at the waste processing plants in Herby and Swarzed; band-aid production facilities (1.7 million square meters) at the "Chemitex" chemical fabric plant in Wroclaw; a drug manufacturing facility at the "Polfa" pharmaceutics plant in Poznan; the modernization of spinning facilities at the "Poltex" and "Eskimo" plants in Lodz; safety measures at the invalids cooperatives in Inowroclaw and Wrzesnia; mechanical bakeries (12 metric tons of bread a day) in Zakopane, Elblag, and Lomza, as well as in Przemysl (20 metric tons a day); an automatic international telephone exchange (system E-10, joining 900 lines) in Warsaw plus automatic exchanges with 10,000 numbers each in Lodz and Worclaw; and "Hutnikow" loading facility capable of offloading and reloading 1.2 million metric tons of iron ore a year at the Zarzedzie shipyard in Szczecin-Swinowjscie; and a filter to neutralize the emission of dust (3,000 metric tons a year) at the Laziska steelworks.

A series of enterprise projects were not completed in time, for example the disk brake production facility (40,000 units a year) at the mining and steel combine in Lubin, tire production facility at the "Stomil" tire factory in Poznan, three boilers at the Silesian Lime Works in Tarnow Opolski, automatic box manufacturing equipment at the paper plant in Kielce, State Bus Enterprise depot (290 buses) in Starachowice, railroad marshalling yard in Torun, and bakeries in Wroclaw and Gdansk (15,000 and 67,500 metric tons of cakes a day respectively).

The following tasks financed out of the central budget were not completed, among others; TV studios in Gdansk (50,500 cubic meters of space), electrical faculty at the Lodz Polytechnic (28,400 cubic meters of space) and center for teaching automobile construction at the Higher Learning School in Radom.

The performance of housing construction tasks was subjected to greater delays than in previous years. The number and usable space of completed apartments was as follows:

Item	Apartments in thousands	First half of 1985: 100	Usable Space in thous. of sq.m.	First half of 1985: 100
Total	60.3	95.5	4069.7	98
State construction	45.8	93.8	2577.3	95.2
Housing construction	45.2	93.1	2546.3	94.6
Communal construction	2.2	102.4	116.2	98.1
Cooperative constr.	32.7	95.3	1821.2	97
Factory constr.	10.3	85.3	608.9	87.6
Conversion work	0.6	188.6	31	184
Private constr.	14.5	101.3	1512.4	103.1

Some 30.9 percent of the minimum housing construction tasks foreseen in the Central Annual Plan were completed, including 33.5 percent of the state construction tasks and 24.9 percent of the private construction tasks.

The average usable space of state-built apartments completed in the first half of this year was 56.3 square meters (0.8 square meters more than last year), and in private apartments it was 104.6 square meters (1.7 square meters more).

The number of state-built apartments still under construction at the end of June 1986 was 171,000, which is 1.2 percent more than at the end of June 1985.

The following social investment projects were completed in the first half of this year, among others: 197 hospital beds (compared with 188 beds last year), including 104 beds at the Oncological Center in Warsaw; 39 health clinics and centers with a total number of 415 examination rooms (compared with 414 examination rooms last year): 8 day nurseries with a total of 545 places (compared with 10 day nurseries with 639 places last year); 2 welfare homes with 80 places (compared with 1 home with 100 places last year).

For the needs of education, 42 kindergartens with 4,700 places were completed (compared with 35 kindergartens with 3,500 places last year), and 396 classrooms in 59 school buildings (compared with 208 classrooms in 27 buildings last year).

Basic production by state construction and refurbishing enterprises in terms of fixed prices was 0.5 percent higher than last year. The planned increase for the entire year is 1.9 percent.

Some 45.1 percent of the Central Annual Plan's primary production tasks for the whole year was achieved in the first half of the year, with the use of 49.4 percent of total working time for the entire year.

Average employment in state construction and refurbishing enterprises was 917,500 people, 4,800 or 0.5 percent more than in the first half of 1985.

Primary production (in terms of fixed prices) per employee was 1 percent higher than last year. A 2.2 percent increase for the entire year had been envisaged.

Foreign Trade

In the first half of 1986, in terms of current prices, exports reached a value of Z912.5 billion and imports Z868.2 billion. In terms of fixed prices, exports were 2.7 percent higher and imports 7.6 percent higher than in the first half of 1985.

Trade turnover in the first half of 1986 classified according to areas of payments was as follows:

Item 100	In current prices (billions of zlotys)			In fixed prices First half of 1985	
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports
Total	912.5	868.2	44.3	102.7	107.6
First area	431.2	457.8	-26.6	108.8	111.6
Second area	481.3	410.4	70.9	97	103.2

Imports from the first area of payments were R300 million higher than exports to this area. Exports to the second area of payments reached a surplus of $430 million over imports from this area.

The Central Annual Plan tasks in this sphere for the first half of 1986 were performed behind schedule, with the exception of imports from the second area of payments. Concerning trade with the first area, 47.5 of the exports envisaged in the Central Annual Plan were achieved, and 47 percent of the imports. Concerning trade with the second area, 45.6 percent of the planned exports were achieved and 52 percent of the planned imports.

The planned exports to the second area of payments concerning electrical machinery and construction resources remain at a low level of fulfillment.

The PPR's foreign debts at the end of June 1986 compared with the end of June 1985 were as follows:

Debts in socialist currency rose from Z496 billion to Z550 billion, in other words from 5.6 billion to 6 billion transferable rubles.

Debts in capitalist currency concerning capital repayments and interest rose from Z4,332 billion to Z5,178 billion, mainly because of changes in exchange rates. Converted to dollars, these debts rose from $29.3 billion to $31.3 billion.

For trade with the first area of payments, the prices of exported goods expressed in rubles rose by 3.1 percent and those of imported goods by 2.9 percent. The terms of trade indicators was 100.2. For trade with the second area, the prices of exported goods expressed in dollars rose by 8.9 percent and those of imported goods by 9.3 percent. The terms of trade indicator here was 99.6.

In the first half of 1986 there was a 6.9 percent increase in the volume of imports for investment purposes, a 22.2 percent increase in the volume of imports for the market, and a 5.7 percent increase in the volume of imports for supply purposes.

Exports of pit coal totalled 16.8 million metric tons, 0.4 million tons of 2.2 percent more than last year.

Imports of grain and rich feed totalled 1,690,000 metric tons, 86,000 tons or 5.3 percent more than last year. However, imports of mill grain and mill products remained at the same level as last year.

The trade deficit with agricultural produce and food to and from the second area of payments in the first half of 1986 was $50 millon, at the same time as which exports rose by 1.7 percent and imports by 8.8 percent.

Some 2,309 enterprises had the right to foreign currency grants to pay for imports from the second area of payments because of their exports to this area. The percentage of foreign currency from this source granted in the first half of 1986 constituted 154 [as published] percent of the value of exports to this area, and the funds actually spent from this source amounted to 14 percent of the value of imports from this area, compared with 13.4 percent last year.

Purchases from the above grants rose from $297 million in the first half of 1985 to $350 million in the first half of 1986.

The number of economic units entitled to indulge in direct foreign trade rose by 26 during the first half of 1986.

The Financial Results of State Enterprises

From January to May 1986, state enterprises (excluding state farms and agricultural production cooperatives) earned Z1162.1 billion, 26.5 percent more than at the same time last year. The value of goods sold by them during this period reached Z8153.8 billion, Z14. [numbers after decimal point indistinct] or 21.8 percent more than last year.

Payments to the state budget amounted to Z762.4 billion, of which profit tax constituted Z627.6 billion. Compared with the period January-May 1985, payments to the state budget and profit tax rose by 20.2 percent and 19.8 percent respectively. At the same time, payments out of the state budget amounted to Z626 billion, including Z447 billion in the form of material subsidies. Compared with last year, these figures were 24.9 percent and 27.9 percent higher respectively.

The greatest payments to the budget were made by liquor enterprises, oil refineries, and automobile enterprises. On the other hand, the greatest subsidies were received by the coal, meat, and dairy industries; the housing economy; municipal transportation; and the railroad.

After taking into account deductions and increments, the total financial result amounted to Z1025.7 billion (Z1047.8 billion in profits and Z22.1 billion in losses), which is 30.5 percent more than between January and May 1985. Because of the distribution of profits, state enterprises paid to the state budget Z576.3 billion in the form of income tax (30.6 percent more than last year).

Between January and May 1986, the number of enterprises running at a financial loss was 260 less than last year. The percentage of such enterprises out of all enterprises fell from 12.7 percent between January and May 1985 to 10.9 percent between January and May 1986.

Population and Employment

At the end of June 1986, the population of Poland was 37.4 million, that is, 110,000 or 0.3 percent more than at the end of 1985. There were 22.6 million people living in towns and cities and 14.8 million in rural areas.

The number of births during the first half of 1986 was 328,200, which was 20,200 fewer than during the same period last year; the number of deaths was 198,300, which was 1,500 fewer than during the first half of 1985. The natural growth rate of the population was 129,900, which was 18,700 lower than during the first half of 1985. The natural growth in the population index per 1,000 people was 7, compared with 8 during the first half of 1985.

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births declined from 19.6, during the first half of 1985, to 17.6, during the first half of 1986.

Average employment in the socialized economy was 11,698,000, that is, about 83,000 higher than in the first half of 1985. The increase in employment in the area of material production amounted to about 20,000, and to about 63,000 in other areas.

The highest increase in employment in the material production sphere was recorded in the trade sector (an increase of about 14,000). This was caused by some employees who had previously worked in distribution transferring to the trade sector. Employment in industry increased by about 9,000.

This increase was composed of an increase in employment of about 11,000 in the mining industry and a decline in employment of about 2,000 in the manufacturing industry. Employment in the construction industry rose by about 4,000, as did employment in the forestry sector. The level of employment in transportation declined by about 11,000.

Employment rose in all sectors of the non-material production sphere, with the exception of science and technological development.

Wages, Social Benefits, Living Costs

The wages of those employed in the socialized economy, comprising personal wages (including reimbursements and payments out of the profits of state enterprises and cooperatives) bonuses, professional fees, awards paid out of factory funds, and payments awarded trainees, amounted to about Z1,664 billion during the first half of 1986, that is, about 19.5 percent more than during the first half of 1985; the increases in the material and non-material production spheres being 19.7 and 18.8 percent respectively.

Personal wages, comprising about 95 percent of total outpayments, amounted to about Z1,578 billion, which represents an increase of 19.2 percent over the figure for the first half of 1985.

Of the overall figure for outpayments, payments made from the profits of state and enterprises and cooperatives -- these were chiefly awarded in the material production sphere -- amounted to about Z114 billion, that is, 26.3 percent more than during the first half of 1985 (these payments constituted about 7 percent of personal wages; about 9 percent of wages paid in industry and about 10 percent of wages paid in the construction industry). Payments made out of factory award funds -- these occurred chiefly in the non-material production sphere -- amounted to about Z33 billion, that is, 21.3 percent more than last year.

Average monthly wages -- comprising personal wages (for usual working hours and overtime payments, including payment for work on Saturday holidays), reimbursements made out of factory and cooperative profits, and payments made out of factory award funds -- in the socialized economy came to about Z27,000 per employee, that is, Z3,600 or 19 percent more than during the first half of 1985. Average monthly wages in the material production sphere came to Z23,500 and to Z19,900 in the non-material production sphere. A higher rate of growth in average wages was recorded in the material production sphere, one of 119.5 percent, compared to a rate of 117.5 percent for the non-material production sphere.

Average monthly wages in industry were Z26,200, or 20.7 percent more than last year (Z44,000 in the mining industry, an increase of 26.3 percent; and Z23,500 in manufacturing, an increase of 18.9 percent). Average wages were Z24,800 (an increase of 19.1 percent) in the construction industry, Z21,400 (an increase of 15.1 percent) in transportation, Z18,600 (an increase of 19.1 percent) in trade, and Z26,600 (an increase of 27.3 percent) in science and technological development.

The average number of persons in receipt of pensions (excluding private farmers) was 5,242,100, that is, 74,400 or 1.4 percent more than during the first half of 1985.

Total pensions (excluding pensions paid to farmers) during the first half of 1985 amounted to Z376.3 billion, which is Z66.8 billion or 21.6 percent more than during the first half of 1985.

The average monthly pension (except for pensions paid to farmers) during the first half of 1985 was Z11,415, which is Z2,213 or 24 percent higher than during the same period last year. This increase was affected by the valorization of pensions introduced on 1 March 1986 (4,932 benefits have undergone valorization and have increased in value by an average of Z1,425). The average monthly pension during the first half of 1986 constituted about 50.3 percent of the average monthly wage in the socialized economy, compared with 48.2 percent during the same period last year.

The average number of private farmers in receipt of pensions was 1,103,500. Payments made to private farmers amounted Z60 billion; the average pension was Z8,443, which was Z2,385 or 39.4 percent higher than during the first half of 1985.

Payments of benefits out of social insurance (excluding sickness benefits payable out of factory funds and benefits for private farmers) during the first half of 1986 amounted to Z123.6 billion and grew by 9.3 percent compared with the figure for the first half of 1985. Family benefits and benefits for the care of sick people amounted to Z81.6 billion (a rise of 8.5 percent). Maternity benefits amounted to Z9.5 billion (a rise of 16.3 percent). Benefits for educational purposes amounted to Z5.4 billion (a decline of 27.4 percent resulting from the falling number of persons entitled to such benefits).

The growth in retail prices between January and June 1986, combined with the effects of the price rises introduced in 1985, meant that the retail prices indicator for goods and services rose by 18.2 percent against last year, or by 17 percent if rises in the prices of alcoholic beverages are excluded.

Compared with December 1985, the retail prices indicator for goods and services rose by 7.4 percent during the first half of this year, or by 6.7 percent if changes in the prices of alcoholic beverages are excluded. According to preliminary estimates, the cost of living indicators for various categories of people during the first half of this year, compared with the first half of 1985, grew as follows: households employed in the socialized economy, 18.6 percent; peasant households, 17.4 percent; and pensioner households, 20.2 percent. After excluding increases in the prices of alcoholic beverages, the rise in the cost of living indicator for each of these groups was 17.3 percent, 15.4 percent, and 19.9 percent.

Taking these living costs into account, it is estimated that the average real monthly wage was slightly higher than during the first half of 1985. Real pensions (excluding private farmers) have, however, increased by about 3 percent.

The Monetary and Market Situation

During the first half of 1986, the monetary and market situation was once more affected by the rate of increase in incomes, price increases, and, despite an increase in supply, insufficient provision of goods, particularly of foodstuffs and services.

According to information provided by the Polish National Bank, personal income reached a level of Z3,497 billion, representing an increase of 16.3 percent over the figure for last year (an increase of 22.8 percent of revalorization bonds, which it has been possible to exchange for money since March 1985, are not included). Wages were 20.3 percent higher than last year. Personal income derived from the sale of agricultural produce to units of the socialized economy -- income used for consumption as well as production and investment purposes -- increased by 21 percent. Income in the non-agricultural private sector, used for consumption and production purposes, increased by 44.5 percent. Expenditure on social benefits increased by 20.4 percent, which was due, inter alia, to the increase in pensions introduced in March of this year.

Personal expenditure came to Z3,236.7 billion, which represents a rise of 21.5 percent. Expenditures on goods amounted to Z2,578.8 billion, which represents an increase of 21.6 percent over the figure for the first half of 1985. Personal financial resources increased by Z260.3 billion.

The value of retail sales (at current prices) in the socialized sector was 22 percent higher compared with the same period last year. Of the total value of retail sales, foodstuffs comprised 32.2 percent, alcoholic beverages 13.7 percent, and consumer durables and non-durables 54.1 percent.

During the first half of 1985, the sale of foodstuffs comprised 31.2 percent of the total value of retail sales, alcoholic beverages 14.2 percent, and non-foodstuffs 54.6 percent.

According to preliminary estimates, the value of retail sales, at fixed prices, increased by about 5 percent as compared to the first half of 1985.

During the first half of 1986, the supply of most foodstuffs satisfied market demand. With the ending of the rationing of sales of semolina on 1 June, only the sale of meat and meat products and chocolate and chocolate products remains rationed. An increase in the amount of cattle for slaughter purchased made it possible to raise the per person level of meat entitlement in March.

Although there has been a certain improvement in the supply of foodstuffs imported from abroad, there continue to be shortages of citrus fruits, less expensive types of tea, and occasional shortages of coffee.

The situation in the non-foodstuff market was varied. The supply of clothing did not fully satisfy market demand. There were shortages of, for example, cotton undergarments for children and men, and certain other articles of clothing.

Despite an increase in supply, there were too few articles of everyday household use, especially articles used in the kitchen. Demand for the following goods, inter alia, was not fully satisfied: certain items of furniture, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, television receivers, radio sets, bicycles, automobiles, and building materials.

While there continued to be shortages of certain goods, the retail trade sector had excessive stocks of certain items of clothing and footwear; these had to be sold at reduced prices.

The supply of certain types of goods during the first half of 1986 was as follows:

Item (Unit of measure)	Absolute figures	First Half of 1985 equals 100
Meat, poultry, and products (thousand tons)	854	116
Fish and fish products (thousand tons)	102	85.5
Edible fats (thousand tons)	285	103.7
-- animal (thousand tons)	53	93.7
-- oil (thousand tons)	29	84.3
-- margarine (thousand tons)	71	113.1
-- butter (thousand tons)	132	109.2
Milk (million liters)	1,158	99.8
Matured and processed cheeses (thousand tons)	50.9	101.4
Cottage cheeses (thousand tons)	126	106.2
Creams (thousand tons)	123	99.7
Eggs (millions)	1,018	104

Wheat flour (thousand tons)	229	113
Buckwheat (thousand tons)	69.4	82.3
Pasta (thousand tons)	39.5	97.8
Sugar (thousand tons)	448	96.7
Sweets (without chocolate) (thousand tons)	76.3	86.7
Chocolate and chocolate products (thousand tons)	22	126.1
Vodkas, 100 proof (million liters)	76.9	108.7
Wines and mead (million liters)	142	97.2
Beer (million liters)	562	106.2
Cigarettes (billions)	47.8	105.1
Cotton and cotton-like fabrics (thousand km) [as published]	56.8	108.3
Woollen and wool-like fabrics (thousand km)	22.5	90.8
Silk and silk-like fabrics (thousand km)	33.4	90.5
Knitted outfits (millions)	171	95.6
Hose (millions of pairs)	150	114.6
Ladies' fine tights (millions)	51	114.6
Overcoats made from fabrics (millions)	5.5	90.4
Outfits made from fabrics (millions)	21.4	93.1
Undergarments made from fabrics (millions)	18.2	99.3
Footwear (millions of pairs)	67	99.6
-- leather and man-made materials (millions of pairs)	37.4	97.6
Aluminum and enameled kitchen and household untensils (millions)	20.5	113.7
Zinc-coated buckets and other vessels (millions)	4	95.5
Rustproof tableware (millions)	18.3	104.1
Electric washing machines and spin-dryers (thousands)	332	127.1
Automatic washing machines (thousands)	264	103.4
Refrigerators and freezers (thousands)	519	94.9
Sewing machines (thousands)	149	98.4
Radio sets (thousands)	789	81.3
-- stereophonic radio sets (thousands)	139	112.4
Radio-tape units (thousands)	350	130.6
Tape-recorders and dictating machines (thousands)	208	116
Television sets (thousands	416	96.2
-- monochrome television sets (thousands)	269	109.3
Passenger cars (thousands)	98.3	125.7
Bicycles (thousands)	751	107
Living-room furniture, wooden, (thousand sets)	149	88
Kitchen furniture, wooden (thousand sets)	125	111.5
Sofas, couches, settees (thousands)	420	87.2
Washing detergents (thousand tons)	119	114.2
Toilet soap (thousand tons)	19.8	132.6
Bituminous coal and briquettes (million tons)	13.4	107.8
Petrol (thousand tons)	805	104.8
Cement (thousand tons)	2,158	83.4
Lime (thousand tons)	308	87.3
Walling materials, as solid red bricks (thousand tons)	2,067	110

The value of retail and wholesale stock (at current prices) was Z1,002 billion on 30 June 1986 and was Z245.2 billion or 32.4 percent higher than at the end of June 1985. The total value of foodstuffs comprised 14.5 percent; alcoholic beverages, 4.2 percent; and non-foodstuffs, 81.3 percent. The level of stocks of certain goods, especially non-foodstuffs, did not make it possible to ensure their availability at all times.

The population's expenditure on services provided by socialized economic units was, at current prices, about 21 percent higher than during the same period last year. In terms of fixed prices, expenditure was about 3 percent higher than during the first 6 months of last year.

Social and Cultural Services

It is estimated that state budget expenditure on social and cultural services -- education and training, the arts, health, social services, sport, and tourism -- amounted to Z579 billion during the first half of 1986 and was 28.2 percent higher than during the first half of 1985.

During the school year 1985/86, pre-school care and kindergarten education was provided for 1,365,900 children, that is, 50.2 percent of all children between the ages of 3 and 6 (the figure for the previous school year was 48.4 percent). Kindergarten education was provided for 97.1 percent of all 6-year-olds.

During the school year 1985-86, 7,164,700 people attended schools of all types. Of the 7,164,700, 4,897,600 attended elementary schools; other schools below secondary school level and first-grade arts schools were attended by 813,700. Secondary schools and post secondary school educational establishments were attended by 1,112,700 students (including 382,900 general high school students). Institutions of higher education were attended by 340,700 students (including 265,800 students who attended full-time courses). Compared to the previous school year, the number of persons attending schools of all types has risen by 2.2 percent: the number attending elementary schools rose by 2.7 percent, and the number attending secondary schools and post secondary school educational establishments rose by 2.5 percent. The number of students attending institutions of higher education declined however, by 2.6 percent.

The number of persons who graduated from elementary schools during the school year 1985/86 was about 503,000, that is, about 2 percent more than during the previous school year. About 227,700 persons graduated from basic vocational schools (an increase of about 2 percent). About 259,000 students graduated from secondary schools and post secondary school educational establishments (a fall of about 3 percent compared with the previous year). There were about 195,000 graduates of schools for the non-working population. The number of graduates of institutions of higher education during the first half of 1986 was about 33,000, that is, about 3 percent fewer than during the first half of 1985.

Grants were received by 130,700 students attending institutions of higher education, that is, 52.3 percent of the total number of full-time students.

At the end of June 1986, there were 72,900 physicians and 17,100 dental surgeons. For every 10,000 people, there were 19.5 physicians and 4.6 dental surgeons.

At the end of June 1986, there were 211,500 hospital beds in general hospitals, that is, 2,100 more than at the end of June 1985. There were 56.5 hospital beds for every 10,000 people (during the first half of 1985 the figure was 56.3).

At the end of June this year, there were 3,288 health centers, that is, 15 more than at the end of June 1985.

There were 104,200 places in nursery schools and 64,100 places in social welfare homes. Compared with the number of places last year, those in nursery schools increased by 1,788 and those in social welfare homes by 138.

Publishing houses, covered by the central publishing plan, produced 2,500 titles (books and brochures), with a total of 110.7 million copies. Compared with last year, the number of titles increased by 14 (or 0.6 percent) whereas the total number of copies printed declined by 1.2 percent. Fifty-two papers were published with print runs totalling 1,235.8 million copies. Compared with the first half of 1985, the number of titles remained unchanged but total prints runs increased by about 20 million copies. There were 764 periodicals published, with print runs totalling 448.3 million copies. The number of titles published increased by 2.7 percent and the total number of copies printed increased by 3.7 percent.

There were 2,051 movie theaters in use at the end of the first half of 1986. Compared with the first half of 1985, this marks a decline of seven and a reduction in the number of theater places of 2,600. The number of movie performances went down and the number of movie-goers declined by 12.5 percent (by more than 7 million).

The number of television and radio subscribers has been increasing for many years. At the end of the first half of 1986, there were 10.2 million registered radio subscribers and 9.5 million registered television subscribers. Compared with the figures for the first half respectively.

PAP INTERVIEWS PROFESSOR ON COAL DEPOSITS

LD072102 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 7 -- Total estimated hard coal deposits in Poland run into 100 billion tonnes, including some 13 billion around currently active mines, head of Mineral Processing Institute at the Silesian Technical University in Gliwice told PAP.

Prof Jerzy Nawrocki, who also heads Poland's mining minister's Scientific and Technological Council and is a member of the Council of State, said total industrial output of coal in Poland's history amounts to 8.5 billion tonnes, including five billion tonnes taken out after World War II.

Poland has enough coal for many years ahead, the professor stated.

But he said the country must care for reasonable operation of its coal deposits and the use of the mineral which is the basic and decisive energy carrier in Poland hard and in 25 pembrown coal. [sentence as received] Coal gives 96 per cent of electricity and 100 of heat-generated in Poland's centrally run systems.

"Hard coal output over the past few years ran into 191-192 million tonnes, a ceiling of technological and organizational capacity of the Polish mining for the nearest few years," he said.

"The limit may be moved up to 195 million tonnes of hard and 80 million tonnes of brown coal by the year 2000, if enough money goes to the project," the professor said, adding that annual consumption of coal amounts to 170 million tonnes.

"Maximum level of exports this year is 36 million tonnes. A record year in history was 1984 when the country sold more than 42 million tonnes abroad after coal reserves had been restored during nationwide production slump in the early 1980's, and under continuing regular work of the mines.

"To maintain a possibly high level of coal exports is a duty and interest for the country, especially since it is troubled by unmet import demand and a high foreign debt," Nawrocki stressed, adding that new investment is needed to keep the present output.

"If we do not start construction of a new mine, then operation of the currently used deposits of the upper Silesia, which give some 98 per cent of all the country's coal, will cease around the year 2070, with a gradual decline from 1995 onwards.

"Likewise, without new investments, operation of active brown coal deposits would have to be closed by the year 2030," Nawrocki said.

He said the need of fresh investments is also connected with the fact that coal needs to be recovered from ever deeper layers where the costs of its extraction is much higher and equipment has to be better.

"The economic realities are tough. We have as much coal as we do -- those [as received] slightly more than 190 million tonnes (a year), and we are not going to have any more," Nawrocki said, adding:

"That is why the only way to obtain more energy is rational use of the coal and austerity. A programme of that kind has been worked out and its aims to capitalize on the reserves hidden in energy-effective machinery and equipment in the industries and in common household appliances.

"The coal equivalent of at least 70 million tonnes of the so-called conventional fuel must be obtained through austerity only, and is going to require extreme self-discipline on the part of energy consumers," Nawrocki concluded.

BRIEFS

STEPIEN IN CZESTOCHOWA -- The aims of this visit today by Comrade Zofia Stepien, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, who together with the representatives of the construction combine in Czestochowa visited chosen sites in the Manifest Lipcowy and Polnoc Districts, were matters of construction, particularly housing construction. Among other things, there were buildings being finished in Unit D, the swimming pool in the Manifest District, and school No 50 where Comrade Stepien looked at the course of work on the finishing of this project. [Test] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Aug 86 LD]

RADULESCU, OTHERS ATTEND PATRIARCH'S FUNERAL

AU031757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1986 -- Sunday, August three, the funeral of Patriarch Justin Moisescu proceeded.

The mourning ceremony was held at the Cathedral of the Patriarchate, in Bucharest.

Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-chairman of the State Council, Constantin Arseni, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], representatives of the department of denomination and of the People's Council of the Romanian capital city attended. The members of the Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church, heads of denominations in Romania, clergymen and believers participated. Also participating were representatives of churches from abroad and of certain international religious organizations.

Floral wreaths rested by the catafalque, on behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Gheorghe Radulescu presented condolences on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the State Council, the government and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

In his address, Teoctist Arapasu, Metropolitan of Moldova and Suceava, evoked the life and activity of the deceased, underscoring his contribution to supporting the general effort made by the entire Romanian nation for progress and prosperity, to the ever stronger assertion of the unity of the people in the struggle to build the new, free and independent Romania. The speaker also highlighted Patriarch Justin Moisescu's activity at the head of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the climate of full religious freedom set in Romania, asserting himself as a dignified example of patriotic involvement in the Romanian people's life and peaceful aspirations.

Expressing, on behalf of the hierarchs, the clergy and the believers, deep gratitude for the telegram addressed by the State Council to the Synod of the church, the speaker assured the state leadership and President Nicolae Ceausescu that the Romanian Orthodox Church would continue the path of serving the homeland, the way the unforgettable Patriarch Justinian strived to.

In his address Ion Cumpanasu, chairman of the Department of Denominations, highlighted that for nearly a decade, while at head of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Justin Moisescu made it a credo of consciousness to serve the church, the homeland and the public welfare with devotion, in the spirit of the beset traditions, stressing that the link with the Romanian people, with life, with its problems and aspirations was constantly in all the preoccupation of the deceased. Faithful to these beliefs, the deceased guided the clergy and the believers to benefit by the wide rights and freedoms in the Constitution and to carry out their duties as citizens and support the efforts made by the people to build a modern, prosperous, free and independent Romania.

The speaker stressed Justin Moisescu to have understood and supported the new commandments of the Romanian people, proud of the progress Romania made over the last decades under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, that have placed the country in dignified position among the world's free and sovereign nations.

Addresses were also made by Antonie Plamadeala, metropolitan of Ardeal; Bishop Ioan Robu, head of the Bucharest Roman-Catholic Archbishopric: Laszlo Papp, head of the Oradea Reformed Church Bishopric; Albert Kein, bishop of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church.

From the foreign delegates homage was paid to the personality of the deceased by Patriarch Maxim of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, Meteropolitan Bartolomeu of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Canstantinople; Iuvenalie, Metropolitan of Kurtitski and Kolomna, on behalf of the Russian Orthodox Church; Pantelimon, Metropolitan of Corinth, on behalf of the Orthodox Church of Greece; Meeking Basil, on behalf of the Secretariat for the Unity of Christians Vatican; Dr Glen Garfield Williams, representative of the Conference of European Churches and of the Ecumenical Council of Churches; Pancratie, Metropolitan of Stara Zagora, vice-president of the Christian Conference for Peace - Prague.

The burial was made in the vault in the Cathedral of the Patriarchate in Bucharest.

RCP SECRETARY STOIAN MEETS ISRAELI PREMIER

AU072033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] On behalf of Conrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, cordial greetings and best wishes for health were conveyed to Shim'on Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labor Party and prime minister of the State of Israel, as well as wishes for the Israeli people's peace and prosperity. Thanking him for the message, Shim'on Peres asked that warm greetings and wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for the Romanian people's progress and prosperity be conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The exchange of messages took place during the reception by the prime minister of the State of Israel of Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, who presented Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talk held on this occasion, the sides pointed to the positive evolution of relations between the RCP and the Israeli Labor Party and to the ties of cooperation between Romania and Israel, to the benefit of the cause of detente, understanding, and peace in the Middle East and throughout the world. Particular attention was paid to expanding Romanian-Israeli economic relations; the sides expressed the joint desire to work further to expand economic cooperation and increase the volume of and diversify trade exchanges, to the benefit and in the interest of both countries and peoples.

The two sides also discussed certain aspects of international life. They emphasized that in the current, most complex circumstances, steps should be taken to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to ensure peace, and to resolve all conflicts by political means. In this respect, the sides paid particular attention to Middle East developments and to Romania's position on solving this problem. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed appreciation for Romania's stance and particularly emphasized President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to resolving politically the situation in that area through negotiations and the Romanian head of state's intitiatives to establish a climate of peace, security, and cooperation in that region.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT OFFICIALS VISIT, HOLD TALKS

Giosan, Vaduva Meet Official

AU041818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1537 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, 04/08/86 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received on August 4 John Page, member of the House of Commons of Great Britain's Parliament, member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union.

The same day, the guest had an interview with Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, as well as interviews at the headquarters of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, of other central institutions.

British Official Visits

AU021657 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1617 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/8/1986 -- Stan Newens, British deputy to the European Parliament, paid a visit to Romania over July 27 - August 2 at the invitation of the Romanian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

During his sojourn in Romania the guest had interviews with executives of central institutions and saw round places of economic, social and cultural interest in Bucharest and Cluj-Napoca.

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO DISCUSSES STATE, PARTY TIES

AU061837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/8/1986 -- A delegation of the Frelimo Party, led by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the party, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On Wednesday, August 6, the delegation were received by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first deputy prime minister of Romania. Questions were discussed related to the expansion of the Romanian-Mozambican cooperation in domains of common interest in the spirit and on the basis of the agreements and understandings covenanted during the dialogue between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

The same day the delegation met and had talks with Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties, on the ways and means of further strengthening the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Frelimo, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Mozambican delegation also had an interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Ilie Vaduva when questions were approached related to bilateral cooperation as well as to the current international situation.

Commercial Ties Discussed

AU071505 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1330 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/8/1986 -- The delegation of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, headed by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Party, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, now visiting Romania, had talks with Gheorghe David, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of agriculture, and Gheorghe Cazan, minister, secretary of state, the Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Measures were covenanted on the occasion for the further development and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges as well as for the intensification of cooperation in agriculture, mining, geology, machine-building and other sectors of mutual interest.

CEASESCU MESSAGE TO OAU ACTING CHAIRMAN

AU061910 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo and acting chairman of the OAU, Brazzaville:

On your election as acting chairman of the OAU, I take particular pleasure in extending warm congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfillng the high mission that has been entrusted to you by the 22d conference of the heads of state and government of the African countries.

I want to express the conviction that under your chairmanship the OAU will take ever more determined action to strengthen the solidarity and unity of action of the African countries to increase their contribution to the promotion of peace, disarmament, understanding, and cooperation, achieve a new international economic order, and to continue the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Closely linked to the African countries and peoples through common aspirations for peace, independence, and development, Romania and the Romanian people once again reassert their firm desire to act to constantly strengthen and deepen relations of friendship and cooperation with the states on the African continent.

I wish you much good health and happiness, and peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Congolese people and to all African peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

IASI POWER UNIT CONNECTED TO NATIONAL GRID

AU051637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1439 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/8/1986 -- The first 50-Mw generator set of the lignite-fuelled electric plant under construction in Iasi was put on line.

The station will ultimately operate three generator sets of 50 Mw each and will provide heating to an area in Iasi city.

The building of this important power plant falls within concerns for the priority use of solid fuels and non-conventional sources to generate electric energy. This is an orientation that will be further expanded in the five-year plan period spanning 1986-1990 when other coal-fuelled units will go on stream or will be expanded.

NAVAL COMMAND CABLES CEAUSESCU ON NAVY DAY

AU071745 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Aug 86 p 5

[Cable sent by the Romanian Naval Command to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, on the occasion of Romanian Navy Day celebrated 3 August]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces: On the occasion of celebrating the Navy Day of the SR of Romania, in complete unity of thinking and feeling with all the working people, the personnel of our homeland's Navy direct their thoughts and feelings of deep love and great appreciation toward our glorious and heroic Communist Party, the vital core of the whole nation, and toward you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most brilliant son of the homeland, ardent communist militant and patriot, the great leader of our party and state, outstanding strategist and founder of the modern Socialist Romania, and illustrious political personality of our times, who have made the serving of the interests of our nation and of the cause of socialism and communism the supreme aim of your whole life and revolutionary activity.

On the occasion of this festive event, we, the Navy, like all the soldiers of our Army, strongly impressed by the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the RCP's founding and the 21st anniversary of the historic Ninth RCP Congress -- at which you were elected as head of the party and country, though the unanimous will of the Communists and the Romanian nation -- we express our deep gratitude for the achievements obtained in the most fruitful period of our country's multimillenia-old existence, in the "Nicolae Ceasescu Era", and for everything you have done and are doing for the glory of our people and the greatness of Socialist Romania. In keeping with the strong economic development of the country during the period that elapsed since the Ninth RCP Congress, the Romanian Navy attained great achievements as a result of your consistent concern with developing all the fields and sectors of socioeconomic activity and on this basis strengthening the defense capability of our homeland. The great events of the working visits paid by you together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the shipyards and shipbuilding enterprises and to the units of the Navy are vividly imprinted in our memories. We report to you that we are firmly engaged in implementing unflinchingly the tasks, recommendations, and orientations formulated by you in order to improve the technological equipment of the battleships and to raise constantly the combat capability of the detachments and big units of the Navy.

On the traditional celebration of the Romanian Navy, we express our profound gratitude to Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, outstanding political personality and scientist of world renown, for the remarkable contribution she makes to implementing the homeland's socioeconomic development programs, to developing science, education, and national culture, and to increasing Socialist Romania's international prestige. We honor the glorious battle traditions of our people and of the Romanian Navy and we assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that all the sons of the country, serving under the folds of the hoisted Romanian flag, will continue to act unflinchingly to implement, at a high-quality level, the objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress and the tasks formulated by you, at the accountability meeting of the basic command and party aktiv of the Army, in the directive on the military and political training of the Army in the 1986-1990 5-year plan period, in order to fulfill with communist responsibility all the missions entrusted to us.

EDITORIAL STRESSES PROTECTION OF STATE SECRETS

AU071253 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial article: "Strengthening Vigilance and Militancy in Protecting State Secrets and the People's Revolutionary Achievements -- a Priority Patriotic Duty of Each Citizen"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The successes achieved by the Romanian people in forging their new history and their own bright future are widely recognized and appreciated, as are particularly the successes achieved during the period opened by the Ninth Party Congress, the most glorious period in the overall millenary existence of our people which, with legitimate pride, is being termed as "the Nicolae Ceausescu era." They are great achievements which give birth to feelings of partiotic pride and great satisfaction and, at the same time, require great responsibility toward the country and its supreme assets. "Our system" Comrade Nicolae Ceausesco stressed, "is powerful and stable and relies on the unwavering will of the people whose great revolutionary achievements cannot be taken away by anyone, and who are forging their free and independent future today." [passage omitted]

The more important the results of the dedicated work performed by all people, the better and more carefully they have to be protected against anyone and anything that could harm or prejudice them: protecting the fruits of work and, in fact, all assets on our ancestral soil or linked with the land of our forefathers is an essential condition for each communist, each working man, and each citizen and its constitutes a basic patriotic duty. Our homeland's and people's higher interests require a maximum of attention and responsibility and rule out any attitude of libertinism or voluntarism, negligence and superficiality. When it comes to protecting the basic assets which are directly linked to the country's interests and riches and to defending its integrity, freedom, independence, and soveriegnty, one must constantly bear in mind that they are supreme assets and the great responsibility toward them is and cannot be optional or at will. They are assets that have to be respected, assured, and constantly strengthened by a firm intransigent attitude and decisive measures toward which no compromise should be permitted.

Among the ways designed to protect the fruits of work and the creative capability of the people, to guarantee revolutionary achievments, and to defend the country and its inalienable right to develop without any outside interference, of priority importance are the very clear and fully substantiated legal provisions on respecting state secrets. They themselves being of particular importance, the topicality of these provisions increases parallel with the increase in the national wealth and in data and information -- of particular importance for the whole of society -- which are more and more important under conditions of an unprecedented upsurge of science and technology and of our country's participation in the world flow of material and cultural assets. [passage omitted]

The constantly increasing complexity of the socioeconomic and state activity, progress achieved in the scientific research area, and the application of the results of that research bring about an increase in the number of people who, through the nature of their office duties, have access to or work with data and information which by law are state secrets. Precisely these new situations continue to require an even more increased revolutionary vigilance and militant spirit to protect state secrets. [passage omitted]

An elemenatry rule in this respect is the strict protection of secret data and information. When it comes to itself, no state ignores this requirement; everywhere in the world measures are taken to protect secret data and information by virtue of the rights granted by state sovereignty.

Given its particular importance, protecting state and office secrets is the subject of clear and unanimously recognized legal regulations. Like any other legal norm, they must be respected strictly by all citizens because of the very fact that they are sanctioned by law and that they represent the will and interests of all people solemnly expressed by the norms of law. However, given the importance of this strictly regulated area, considering the assets that are being protected and the result of possible consequences of the nonobservance of these regulations, and considering the inadmissible risks entailed if norms for protecting state secrets are ignored, the working people and all citizens are all the more obligated to show concern, take an active attitude, and prove correctness of conduct, thus preventing in this area, too, any voluntary or involuntary act of superficiality, indifference, and recklessness. No one is permitted to treat carelessly legal norms connected with protecting the spreading of secret data and documents and the access to them, no one is permitted to give in to direct or indirect attempts by foreign circles or offices interested in taking possession of them. The indisputable duty of each communist and of all citizens is to strictly respect regulations, to prevent their violation, and to adopt a militant and intransigent attitude toward any act or manifestation of negligence and the samllest indication of disloyalty toward the interests of our country and our society.

The great majority of the population understands the importance of regulations instituted in connection with protecting, handling, and utilizing documents containing secrets and it duly and strictly respects them. However, it is always necessary to periodically remind people of them and to take action to permit a profound study of legal norms and explain their importance, so as to fully guarantee that no one will forget or ignore these important legal norms. [passage omitted]

The educational activity of publicizing the law and of strengthening the atmosphere of legality is, when it comes to protecting state secrets, all the more useful since the violation of norms sometimes take such apparently inoffensive forms as chattering, bragging, and gullibility. It must be said bluntly and understood clearly: Friendly talks and an open nature are valid qualities before it comes to state secrets. From there on supreme interests and legal provisions are of priority. Everything that ignores this view can no longer be called volubility but chattering, can no longer be called friendship and, in extreme situations, can no longer be called a mistake, but treason.

It would be wrong to believe that respecting state secrets is something that exclusively concerns the jobs of those who have access to secret documents or the relevant bodies whose task it is to protect them. Protecting secret data and information most directly concerns the working collectives in their entirety and it concerns all citizens and the overall society. Thus, all members of society must take an active and responsible attitude in this respect. No one pleads for an atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust, but neither can one tolerate indifference toward negligence and toward chatterers or leniency toward those who would irresponsibly handle secret documents like scrap paper and would turn secret information into a subject for private discussion, and all the more can one show no leniency toward those -- the exception of exceptions -- who, lacking any scruples, would deliberately divulge secret data or information. To close one's eyes to such violations and weakness means to be lacking in militancy, to be party to the lack of responsibility of the one who commits the mistake, and it means to look away from the people's and country's supreme interests. This is why an atmosphere of seriousness and and responsibility and of steadfastness and militancy toward any act, gesture, or attitude that would ignore the rules of strictly observing state secrets is required as an objective necessity throughout society. [passage omitted] A revolutionary spirit -- the living vigour of progressive awareness -- must prevail under any circumstances beginning with combating and eliminating what is old and outdated up to ensuring the assertion of what is new and valid and beginning with promoting and protecting what is new.

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO GROWTH NOTED

AU051304 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1144 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/8/1986 -- The Romanian science effectively participates in implementing the stipulations in the medium- and long-term programmes for the transformation and modernization of all the structures on which Romania's rapid progress depends. The national research is currently backed by a powerful base with fixed assets worth in excess of twenty thousand million lei. Over the 1981-1985 interval there were earmarked 4.3 times more funds than over the previous twenty years. Compared to the prewar period, the value of fixed assets used now by research is 112 times higher. Romania has 215 research institutes and bases and over a hundred agricultural research stations. Nearly a hundred thousands cadres with a higher training work in the Romanian scientific units, compared to 14,000 in 1965. At the same time over 11,400 university staff have research norms and effectively work to solving, on a contract basis, problems of economic and social interest.

Adding to the human potential of research are nearly two million working people that annually participate in the scientific and technical creation competitions.

With the guideline-programme on research, the action of technological development and promotion of technological progress until the year 2000 have been oriented firmly towards the concrete needs of the nation, towards domains of greatest importance for stressing the qualitative, intensive aspects of the economic growth. Improving the technical and constructive features of products has been linked in a complex way with improving the fabrication structures, with organizing and modernizing production upon scientific bases, an action that is to be over by 1988. During the current five-year plan period research and the technological engineering are meant to approach nearly 8,300 main targets, of which some 6,400 to be applied until 1990. Over the interval there will be applied 2,900 new or improved technologies and as many as 2,600 new products will be assimilated to production. Telling is the fact that over forty-six percent of the marketable production turned out by the industrial processing branches will consist of new or modernized products. It is also on the technological progress and the generalization of the new technologies that is based the rise in productivity envisaged for the current five-year period, that will amount to fifty-two percent. The share of production turned out mechanically is expected to amount to seventy percent in 1987 and to over 90 percent in 1990. There will be made, more efficiently, automated machines and lines, inclusive of industrial robots and microprocessors, there will be manufactured high-productivity automated electric actuators, systems for the automatic control of nuclear power stations and systems, for the automatic feed of the machine tools, etc. By 1990 there will be concluded the organization, in detail, of Romania's entire economic activity, upon intensive criteria. As many as four special programmes, covering spearate domains, are being implemented. They will provide a quality jump in the activity carried out to capitalize better the country's resources.

At the same time ample international collaboration is under way in the technical and scientific planes, Romania participating, in cooperation with other countries, in solving some 1,850 research projects. Currently Romania has relations in the fields of science and technology with seventy-five countries in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GENSCHER, DIZDAREVIC MEETING

Nonaligned 'Partnership' Offered

LD061016 Hamburg DPA in German 0854 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 6 Aug (DPA) -- Meeting with members of the press today in Dubrovnik, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that during his 2-day meeting in Dubrovnik with SFRY counterpart Raif Dizdarevic, he has offered the nonaligned countries a "partnership" with Bonn. Bonn has become a "natural partner for talks" with Yugoslavia, because the federal government has from the beginning combatted Western prejudices that the movement was under the influence of the Soviet Union, Genscher stated. The Federal Republic is interested in the "stabilizing function" of the nonaligned countries in international life, the foreign minister added.

According to Genscher, the Yugoslav side put particular stress on the talks on reducing the Yugoslav trade deficit with the Federal Republic. This deficit rose by 12 percent last year and reached $716 million, according to Yugoslav calculations. Genscher assured his host that German industry wants to invest more strongly in Yugoslavia than in the past, if the Balkan country were to create better conditions. A decisive step towards this was the passing of an investment protection agreement between Bonn and Belgrade.

Genscher Interview on Relations

LD071410 Hamburg DPA in German 1326 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- According to Genscher, the West and East are on the best path to a qualitative improvement in their relations. Genscher said in an interview with Yugoslav television that the European states, including countries such as Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic, have also made an essential contribution to this. He noted with great satisfaction that preparations are being made with great seriousness in both Washington and Moscow for a summit meeting and that there is interest in substantive results in both capitals.

MOJSOV COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF HARARE SUMMIT

LD071215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 7 (TANJUG) -- The eighth non-aligned summit opening in Harare on September 1 will be an opportunity, at a time of a new phase in bloc rivalry, to reaffirm the ideals, principles and goals of non-alignment and consolidate the unity of non-aligned countries, Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Lazar Mojsov has stated in an interview to the BELGRADE REVIEW.

Mojsov set out that international economic relations, primarily the state of the world economy, the deteriorating position of developing countries, the increasingly acute debt problem and the negative stance of rich countries to a substantive North-South dialogue, whould be a significant area of the non-aligned activities at the Harare summit.

A quest for genuine solutions to the existing problems will be a major task of the eighth non-aligned summit, especially in view of the absence of developing countries' readiness to accept their share of the responsibility in solving these problems, Mojsov said.

Turning to the 25th anniversary of the movement of non-aligned countries, Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Mojsov said that in the past period the movement had affirmed itself as a progressive world factor, affirming its vision of international relations as the sole alternative to a bloc-divided world.

One of the historical goals set at the first non-aligned conference in Belgrade in 1969 -- non-alignment of new states with bloc groupings -- has been achieved, Mojsov underscored.

The reforming of the world and of the inequitable relations in it is a long-term task, as a result of which the goals of non-alignment will in all likelihood be very much topical in the next century, too.

Lazar Mojsov underscored that in the past twenty-five years the membership of the movement of non-aligned countries grew to become several times larger and include countries from all regions of the world. In the same period, as Mojsov said, the movement expanded its activities to all areas of international affairs, and the movement's platform became acceptable for many developed and even individual bloc countries. This, Mojsov said, affirms the lasting character and universal values of the authentic principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment, defined 25 years ago at the first non-aligned conference in Belgrade.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD071547 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Here is our foreign political commentary which considers new signs of improvement in the climate in Soviet-U.S. relations. This improvement has been accompanied by a considerable reduction in tension on overall East-West relations. Here is Milika Sundic:

The U.S.-Soviet consultations on cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, education and culture which have just finished in Washington signified the first practical realization of the Reagan-Gorbachev agreement after their first meeting in Geneva and indicated that cooperation between the two superpowers in various spheres would develop in keeping with the development and promotion of overall relations between the two countries. The protocol signed on this occasion states, inter alia, that the consultations were carried out in the spirit of the practical implementation of the agreement reached at the top level which envisages an expansion in contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States.

That there was no news about these consultations until they were completed indicates that those who took part were not quite sure about their outcome. The extent of Soviet-U.S. contacts, which are part of the preparations for the ministerial meeting in Washington, is also indicated by a recent announcement that a round of working consultations on space and nuclear weapons will take place in Moscow on 11 and 12 August. However, the announcement does not indicate to what extent these consultations are connected with the Geneva negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and the demilitarization of space, but it does state that the consultations will be at the level of experts for the relevant issues.

The talks on nuclear tests will also be resumed prior to the ministerial meeting with both sides probably hoping that the Soviet Union will not resume nuclear tests and that the United States will refrain from carrying out tests -- for at least as long as the Geneva negotiations, to be resumed next month, continue.

This improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations could be interpreted as a reliable indication that the two superpowers have adapted their behavior to the requirements of the new summit envisaged for the end of this year. Although Washington continues to object to the fact that Moscow refuses to refer to the summit as a direct goal, belief is gaining ground in the world that Moscow views the meeting with Reagan with more confidence than a month ago. This practically means that Moscow has detected certain positive changes in Washington's behavior.

In any case, numerous consultations between the two countries which, less than a year ago could hardly have been dreamt of, confirm that the two superpowers are becoming aware of the dangers looming over Soviet-U.S. relations if each side adhered to its earlier standpoint. This, in turn, implies that both Moscow and Washington believe in both the need for a second Reagan-Gorbachev summit and its positive outcome.

There is also evidence of reduced tension in overall East-West relations. It should be stressed that the European allies of the United Stats are particularly interested in seeing relations between the two superpowers improve. On the other hand one should not ignore the favorable prospects for improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations indicated by reliable signs of preparations for Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo and Nakasone's visit to Moscow. All this is accompanied by a noticeable improvement in Sino-Soviet cooperation reflected in Moscow's offers to Beijing for the two countries to embark on negotiations on how to regulate their bilateral relations.

All this indicates that the future trends in East-West relations and the fate of world peace, for which the two superpowers bear special responsibility to the world, largely depend on the climate in Soviet-U.S. relations.

FEC APPROVES LAW ON FUNDS, TAXES, DUTY-FREE SHOPS

LD071804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- The FEC today proposed measures for expanding the sources of foreign funds for increasing the employment of returnees from abroad in municipalities where more than 5 percent of the working and active population are temporarily working abroad. The FED also adopted a program for the construction of 30,000 apartments for the market and designated the tourist settlements, nautical centers, marinas and motels where duty-free shops can be opened. A communique from the FEC session says:

With Branko Mikulic presiding, the FEC today approved the draft changes to the law on the procurement and use of foreign funds for increasing jobs and employment for those returning from work abroad. The changes should facilitate the expansion of the sources of foreign funds as well as the circle of their beneficiaries. The funds would be channeled into the economically underdeveloped municipalities which have been established as such by republican or provincial law, regardless of whether they are in undeveloped or developed republics and provinces. As a second condition, it is envisaged that in these municipalities there are more than 5 percent of the total working and active population temporarily working abroad. According to the draft, the funds could be used by other unemployed persons and returnees, in addition to organizations of associated labor, handicraft and other shops. The same applies to farm laborers who associate themselves into farm laborer cooperatives or cooperate with agricultural organizations, providing that, in this way, they create the possibility for their own employment or for the employment of other persons. [passage omitted]

In a decision by the FEC on the amount of interest on the total taxes and other import duties which those who are so obliged fail to pay in the prescribed period, was also adopted at today' session, it has been stipulated that for every day that debtors overstep this period they must pay interest on the sum outstanding of 0.2 percent. Also changed is the decision on the fixing of the amount at which insurance against responsibility for damage caused to third parties while using motor vehicles must be contracted. With this change the amount which can be paid out for buses and trucks has been increased to 60 million dinars and for other motor vehicles to 30 million dinars.

A decision was also adopted in which the FEC has designated tourist settlements, nautical centers, marinas and motels on main roads where duty-free shops can be opened. In adopting this decision the FEC took into account the importance, volume of visits and the possibilities of specific places for quality organization and lthe operation of duty-free shops, thus making it possible for the number of these places to increase further.

In Yugoslavia's foreign political relations, the FEC accepted the report on the official and friendly visit by Branko Mikulic, FEC President, to India and Kuwait. Assessing the results of the visit positively, the FEC instructed the competent federal organs to take the necessary measures and actions for the further development of bilateral and, in particular, economic cooperation with those countries. The FEC also adopted the platform for the forthcoming official and friendly visit to the SFRY by U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Also adopted was the platform for the action of the Yugoslav delegation at the 41st regular session of the UN General Assembly, and the FEC also ratified a number of international agreements.

PREVIOUS PRICE LEVELS NOT BEING IMPLEMENTED

LD071527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 7 Aug 86

["TANJUG's Enquiry: Returning Prices to Previous Levels -- Some Are Returning Prices to Previous Levels, Others Are Seeking Excuses" -- TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- The FEC decision to put the prices of about 200 products back to previous levels, which should have been implemented by today, has not yet been fully put into effect.

A large number of retail outlets and producers are complaining that they have not been given "official lists" with clear instructions. Montenegrin producers of furniture, textiles and nonalcoholic drinks, for example, are acting as if this decision did not exist. In other republics only some products are being reduced in price to their former level and some producers, while putting the price of certain products down, are increasing those of others: 25-watt lightbulbs in Centroprom shops in Belgrade are to go up by 225 percent starting tomorrow, for example.

ARMY'S VALUE TO ECONOMY, SUPPORT FOR EEC NOTED

AU071622 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 86 p 7

["U.R." Report]

[Excerpts] -- "Nearly one-half of the Army budget will be used in this medium-term period for the technical modernization of our Armed Forces. This is an important sector of the Yugoslav economy in which pace with the up-to-date world technologies has been lost. How important that is for the technological and economic development of our country can be concluded from the fact that 75 percent of the technology used in the armament and military equipment industry has universal application while the remaining 25 percent is specific military technology. In addition, the Army sets aside 8.7 percent of its available funds for research and development activities.

"Despite that," said Colonel General Dr Svetislav Popovic to POLITIKA, "there are some misconceptions that everything that is set aside for our armed forces is mainly used for pure consumption [cista potrosnja]. It is less known, for example, that last year the armament and military equipment industry contributed significantly toward our country's balance of payments surplus. Today about 30 percent of the armament and military equipment industry's capacity is working for exports. The average annual rate of increase in exports is 17 percent. In the structure of military-economic relations. exports the almost four times greater than imports."

Army Repays Great Deal of What It Receives

Popovic pointed out that "strong links have also established between 160 scientific research, development, and other institutions and organizations from all over the country and that we should, to a great extent, be grateful to this that about 90 percent of arms and military equipment that are today produced in our country and used by the Yugoslav People's Army are the product of domestic know-how. Only the remaining 10 percent are either partly or wholly based on foreign licences. Special attention is paid to the production of raw materials and semifinished products that can serve as substitutes for imports. In the last 5 years the import of steel for the needs of industry was reduced by 26 percent, nonferrous metals by 29 percent, chemical products by 23 percent, plastics by 25 percent, etc.

A great number of work organizations in Yugoslav industry work for the needs of defense and the armed forces, and according to one estimate as much as 85 percent of the total army budget is repaid to the various sectors of the Yugoslav economy and its production in onw way or another. [passage omitted]

"There is no reason for not supporting the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council," Colonel General Dr Svetislav Popovic states clearly. "The armament and military equipment industry as a whole has economic interests and motivation to support and apply the Federal Executive Council's measures in full and to make its own contribution toward formulating additional measures." [passage omitted]

"The Federal Executive Council's measures stimulate production as a whole, particularly production for exports. We have modern factories and great capabilities, and if we want to preserve our position in the world market, our first task is to gradually change our assortment of goods in favor of more sophisticated and thus more expensive equipment and hardware for export." [passage omitted]

NEW HYBRIDS CONTRIBUTE TO BUMPER CROP FORECAST

LD071317 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1216 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia expects a bumper crop of about 13 million tonnes of maize this year.

Maize was sown on 2 million 380,000 hectares and the estimated yield was 12 million tonnes, but ample rainfalls in the May-August period favoured the growth so that the stalks are 25 percent higher than usual.

Over the past 30 years, the maize crop per hectare rose two and a half times in Yugoslavia. The average yield of late ranged from about 4 tonnes per hectare, while an average of 7 tonnes per hectare was planned by the year 2000. This would provide for around 20 million tonnes of maize annually.

Yugoslavia holds the leading place in Europe in maize production, ahead of France and Romania.

The Yugoslav institutes and centers for the selection of new hybrids has played an important role in this. A total of 340 new high yield maize hybrids have been created in the past three decades, many of them having a genetic potential to the excess of then tonnes per hectare.

The Yugoslav producers export considerable quantities of seed maize, including the Soviet Union, Italy, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA WHEAT YIELDS -- Sarajevo, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- By 4 August this year 327,000 tons of wheat and rye were reaped in Bosnia-Hercegovina, which is 81 percent of planned production. About 116,000 tons of wheat have been gathered. Flood damage is currently being assessed. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 7 Aug 86 LD]